Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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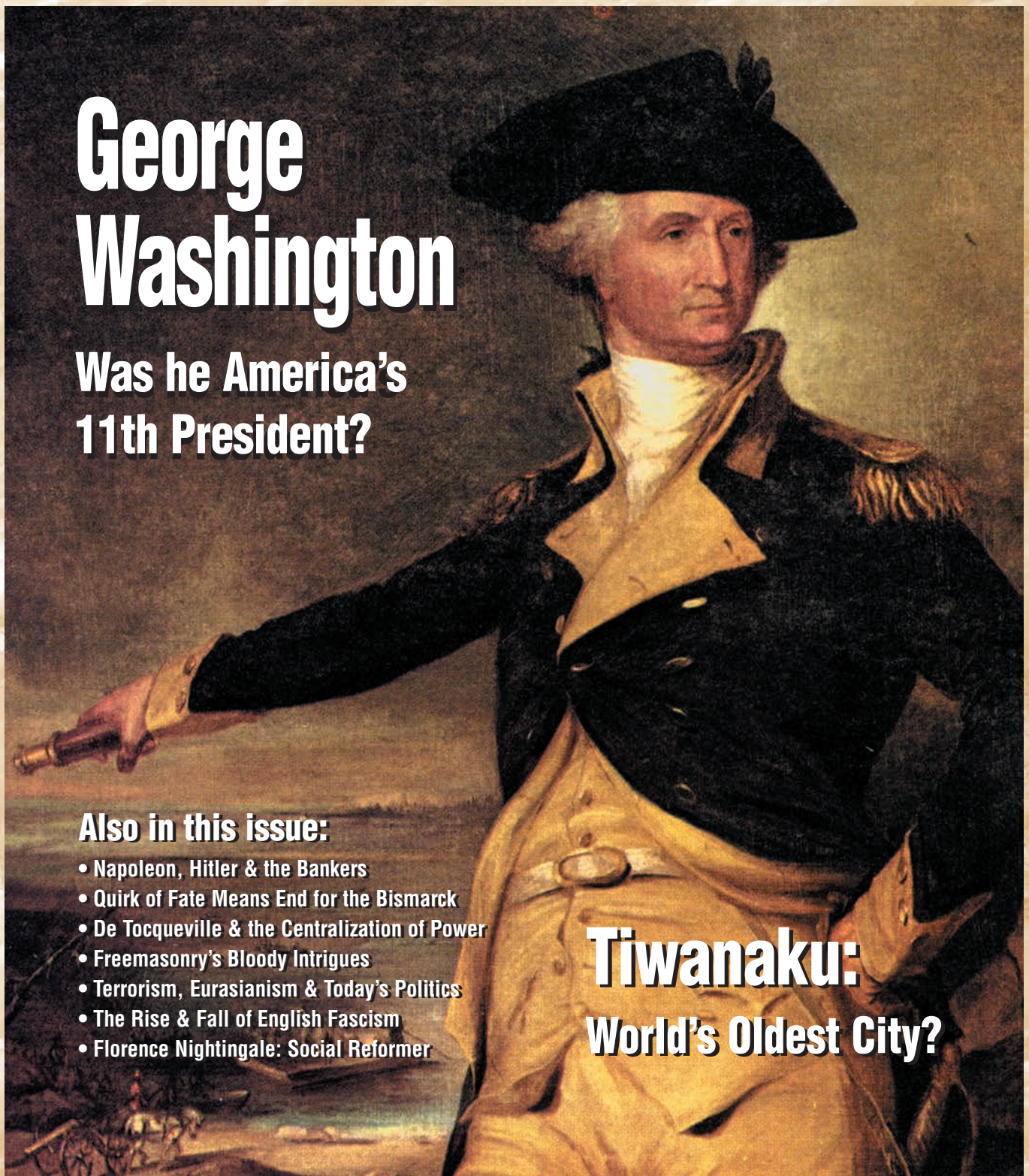

George Washington

Was he America's 11th President?

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- Napoleon, Hitler & the Bankers
- Quirk of Fate Means End for the Bismarck
- De Tocqueville & the Centralization of Power
- Freemasonry's Bloody Intrigues
- Terrorism, Eurasianism & Today's Politics
- The Rise & Fall of English Fascism
- Florence Nightingale: Social Reformer

Tiwanaku:

World's Oldest City?

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

The more I search the web for Revisionist and nationalist articles and essays, the more I'm struck at the uniqueness of THE BARNES REVIEW and its mission. It's been noted that the web is a double-edge sword. It contains valuable information that would not have been published elsewhere, but, at the same time, is saturated with half-truths, pseudo-intellectualism, phony nationalists and patriots, and sites dedicated to spreading outright lies. It is often difficult to, at first glance, tell the difference. THE BARNES REVIEW attempts to provide Revisionist history and nationalist thinking such that the contents of the web can be properly digested and judged.

Here at TBR, all incoming articles are carefully screened, judged by several members of our editorial board, and thoroughly checked for error and misconception. No one is perfect, but the readers of TBR can rest assured that the quality of the material presented herein exists nowhere on the web, and its competition therein is often a pale imitation of what TBR readers get.

This issue is no different. From famed writer Juri Lina's views on Freemasonry, to well-known Confederate scholar Vance Beaudreau's defense of the Confederate States, this issue just can't be put together with the nonsense put up on the web as "revisionist history." It exists here alone.

Several articles should be paid special attention to. Firstly, Ralph Forbes has complied a list of mainstream quotes about the "trials" at Nuremberg. I'm reminded of the railroading Slobodan Milosovic is dealing with at the NATO/Soros funded Hague tribunal.

Secondly, pay close attention to the article on Oswald Mosley by up and coming writer Troy Southgate. Troy is a friend of mine, and represents one of the most original and intriguing movements in political theory today: national anarchism. Dedicated to ethnic self-determination on a localized and decentralized pattern, national anarchism is a breath of fresh air in a stale, prefabricated, mass-produced and hackneyed world of academic political theory. His website www.national-anarchism.org, is certainly one of the best examples of what the web could be—in competent hands.

Interestingly, in this issue, Geoff Muirden, the energetic Revisionist from the Adelaide Institute in Australia, has written a piece on Florence Nightingale. Now, far from being a curious footnote to the Crimean War, Muirden's piece is actually an interesting case study of the incompetence of the British medical establishment during the war, a level of incompetence that cost the lives of British troops fighting a needless war.

TBR is also delighted, at long last, to present an article by the grandson of Adm. Husband Kimmel, Tom Kimmel, on the truth of Pearl Harbor. For many years, this former inspector general of the FBI has been touring the country, giving talks on the true nature of the Pearl Harbor attack. He has given several talks at THE BARNES REVIEW's International Conferences on Authentic History and the First Amendment, and we are proud to publish some of his astounding findings in this issue. There is more to come from him. Sometimes it takes generations to set things straight, especially where the U.S. government is concerned.

On a sad note, Revisionism has lost a stalwart warrior for historical truth. We regret to inform our readers that Russell Granata, a distinguished contributing editor at TBR, passed away in late September. His valuable contributions to our cause will be missed. We ask our readers to see page 49 for a regrettably short synopsis of Russ's work. Publisher and editor of *The Revisionist*, Germar Rudolf, has agreed to replace Russ on our distinguished board of contributing editors.

On the cover: A painting of Gen. George Washington as he directs his troops in preparation for the Battle of Trenton. ❖

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EDITORIAL: Even Tougher Times Await America

Today's headline in *The Washington Post* screams about the fact that American combat deaths in Iraq have reached 1,000. George W. Bush, as of this writing, has not attended a single memorial service for an American soldier killed in action.

The Iraqi quagmire is far from the only thing that is making the idea of an American empire so loathsome. The developing war between Russia and the United States over oil and gas reserves in the Caucasus has the potential to become very messy, not only for the American foreign policy establishment, but also for the American consumer. Making matters worse, in order to check American arrogance worldwide, Russian President Vladimir Putin has begun building alliances with China and India.

While misinformed Americans continually rack up debts upon debts, which accounts for the artificial propping up of the unhealthy economy, the Chinese bought much of this debt, partially rendering the American economy dependent upon Chinese goodwill.

Add the further rift between the EU and the United States over foreign policy and certain trade issues (such as agriculture), and the United States seems surrounded.

Alienating 1.1 billion Muslims also does not help. Presently, America's allies are largely reduced to Israel, Britain and Bulgaria.

But rather than condemn Putin's attempt to build a counter-axis against the American juggernaut, it should be welcomed. What is occurring is not in the interests of any empire, but it is, ultimately, in the interests of Americans. The destruction of the empire, from within or without, can only be but a boon to Americans in general. The hundreds of billions that have already been spent in the Iraqi debacle are proof enough of this. It is the crude attempts (however successful these have been) to identify the interests of the empire with that of "America," that need to be fought, and it is this identification that continues to blind millions of otherwise good people to the realities of the empire.

How laughable it is to see Bush/Cheney signs in the poverty stricken and marginalized areas of rural America. It is elementary to see the extent the Bush cabal has mobilized social conservatives and rural militarists to support an administration that does all in its power to economically marginalize these same people.

It has been written recently that George W's electoral mobilization of evangelicals has been a model of cynicism: calling on that huge segment of the electorate on the basis of cultural and social issues, masking the true class interest of the administration. Making matters worse, the Bush administration seems to care not a whit for the actual implementation of the fundamentalists' social agenda. Having nowhere else to go (assuming the evangelicals can even see the crass deception), the Bush camp can easily take them for granted.

One might think, with some good reason, that the debacle in Iraq would moderate an administration smarting from so many revelations of lies and deceptions. But, such is not the case. The exposure of the corruption of this administration has seemed to actually fuel its fire for global conquest and domination.

Recently, John McCain has repeatedly threatened Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus, and the neo-con cabal has been threatening the large and militarily formidable Islamic Republic of Iran. Syria remains on the list of "rogue states" (rogue from what?), and North Korea remains as part of the phony "Axis of Evil." Sudan, Liberia, China and even Venezuela wait in the wings of the neo-con consciousness for their future role in filling out W's "axis."

It need not be repeated that Kerry is no different than Bush in his view of American "destiny." He has already promised that, if elected, he will add—at least—40,000 more troops into the Iraqi disaster. How sad it truly is to see 18-year-old greenhorns from Illinois or Indiana get placed into a military quicksand against battle hardened guerrillas in Afghanistan or Iraq—guerrillas who have fought the American empire to a standstill, a fact predicted in these same pages some months ago.

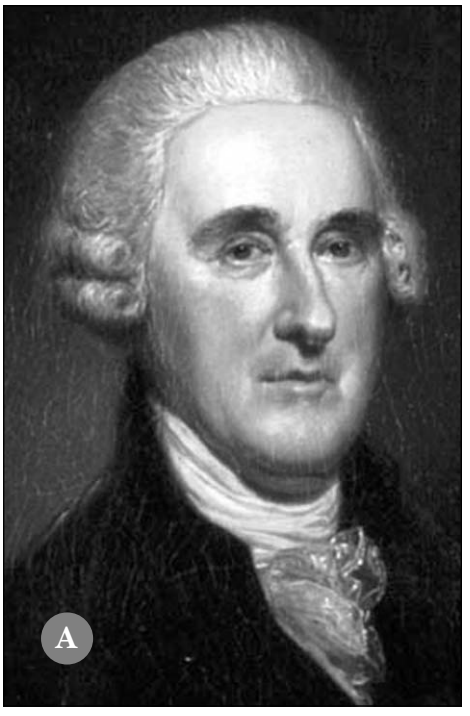
Making matters even worse, *The American Free Press* reports (Vol. 4, No. 33) that the U.S. government is making preparations for the institution of the draft after the election, regardless of who wins.

Not the most fanatic "conspiracy theorist" 30 years ago could have made such wild predictions.

It should also be mentioned that the so-called "oppositionists" to the war and globalization are as much products of the system as anything else. It can only be called humorous to see the protesters holding signs for such groups as Greenpeace, the World Watch Institute, feminist groups, pro-abortion groups and others, largely the creations of the same people they are fighting. The ruling class are clearly playing a joke on the American population that only a few insiders likely understand.

It is very conceivable that the American empire will be fighting simultaneous wars in Syria, Iran and Korea, and still be bogged down in the Iraqi and Afghan theaters. The system, far from seeing the manifest failure of its arrogance, will continue to demand more and more money and sacrifice from a bewildered, confused and frightened population.

Simultaneously, the system would have largely put the full force of the various "Patriot acts" into action, making political dissent more and more dangerous, possibly even quashing it altogether. The manipulated middle classes in America, with all they have to lose, will likely contin-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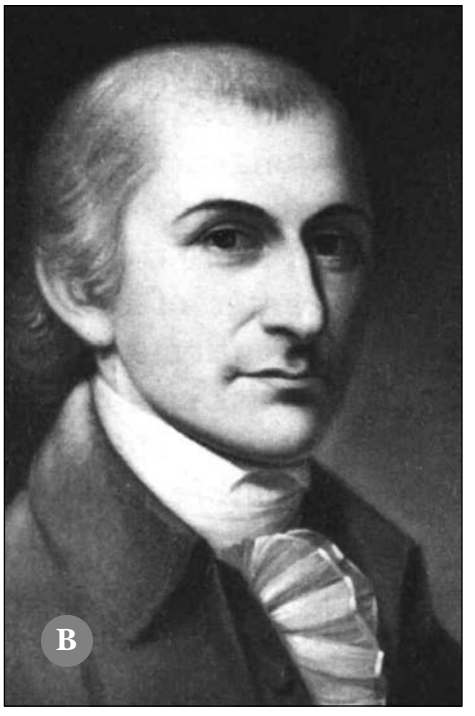
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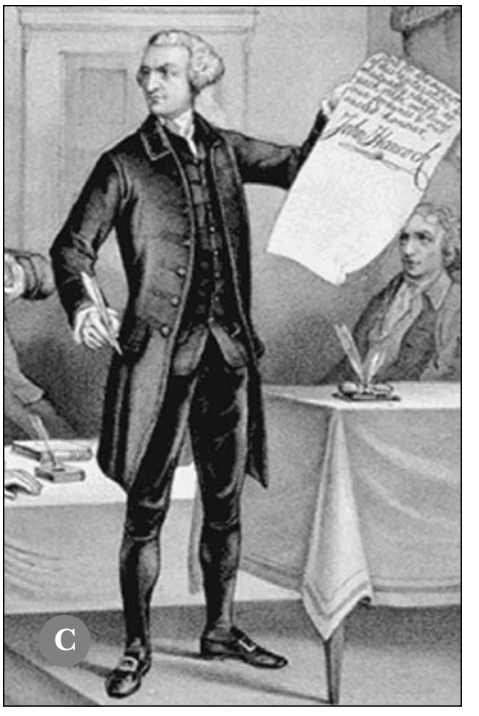
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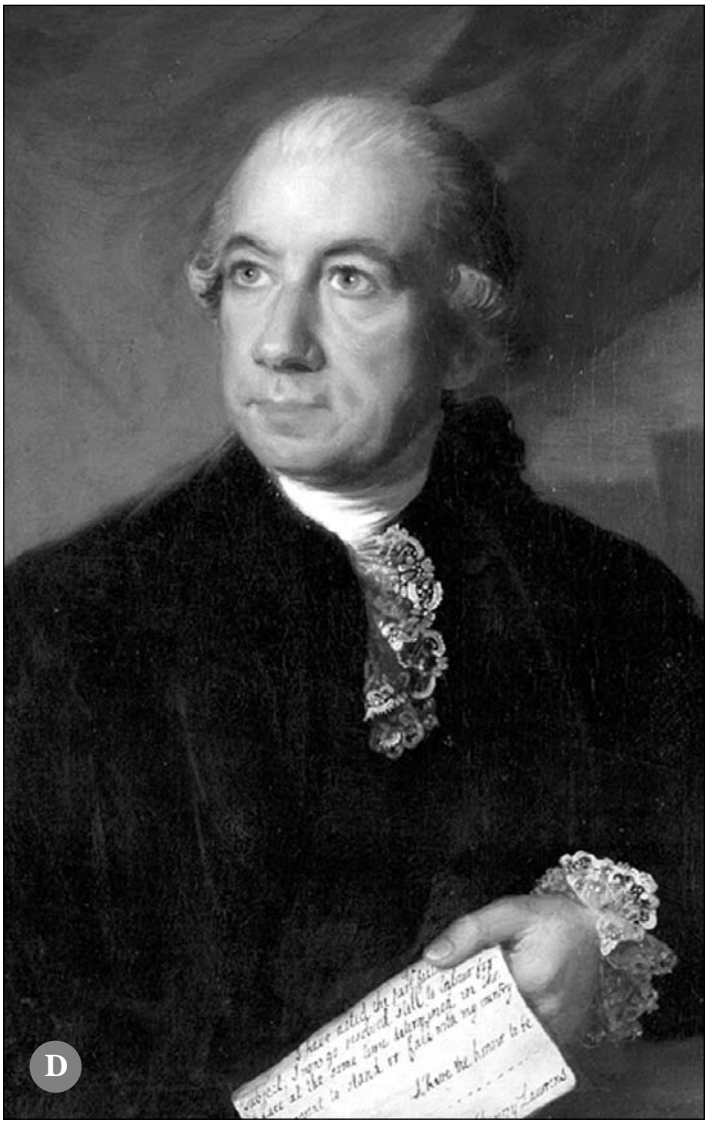
Sam^el Huntington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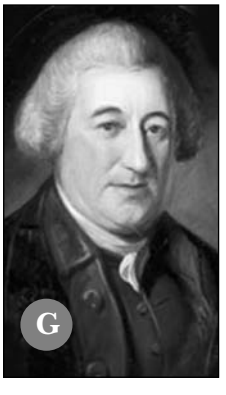
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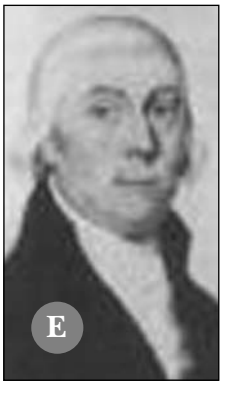
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BY VANCE BEAUDREAU

George Washington

Wasn't Our First President

Contrary to the thinking of the public today, the United States of America was not formed in 1789 with the adoption of the Constitution after the ratification process had been successful. Yet this is what we have been taught or led to believe. Along with that teaching we were taught of the greatness of George Washington, who was alleged to us to be the first president and the Father of our country.

Why was I misled in grade school? When the information below was relayed to some of my friends, they seemed upset with me. Some simply did not believe what I told them.

The Federalists were allied with the monarchists in their drive for a strong federal government to rule over states. Some wanted an American king. They were opposed by noted anti-Federalists such as Thomas McKean, Thomas Jefferson, Arthur St. Claire, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Richard Henry Lee, George Clinton, Robert Yates, Melanchton Smith, John Winthrop, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Whitehill, William Findley and John Smilie.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress from the various American Colonies operating under the Articles of Association approved the historic Declaration of Independence, which was penned by Thomas Jefferson. This drastic action had become necessary due to the tyrannical British empire rule over the Colonies, which reached new levels of abuse when on April 1, 1774, King George III began responding with harsh measures against Boston. The Sons of Liberty (Colonial activists) had dumped British tea into Boston Bay in late 1773, known today as the "Boston Tea Party" in protest over high tariffs, as any good Daughter of the American Revolution (DAR) historian could tell you. Sporadic fighting had been perpetrated by British troops in Boston and other areas in 1775-1776. The Continental Congress of the Articles of Association, operating under its president, John Hancock, elected George Washington to serve as commander of the Continental Army on June 15, 1775 to defend the Colonies.

Just eight days after the passage of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, Congress appointed a committee to draw up a constitution on Friday, July 12, 1776. Thomas McKean was prominent on that committee since he was chief justice of Pennsylvania.

Of course, the Declaration of Independence brought a military response from King George III, who stated: "The lines have been drawn. Blows must decide." War had started, and the British were determined to put down our rebellion cruelly with the military force of the worldwide British empire.

Samuel Huntington (H) *assumed the office of president when the Articles of Confederation were ratified March 1, 1781, thereby becoming the first U.S. president to serve in office. On July 10, 1781, Thomas McKean (A) was elected and accepted, becoming the second president of the United States in Congress Assembled. John Hanson (G) was the third president of the United States in Congress Assembled. Hanson was the first president to serve the prescribed full one-year term (1781-82) under the Articles of Confederation. The first president of the Continental Congress of the United Colonies of America was Peyton Randolph (F). The first president of the Continental Congress of the United States of America was John Hancock. Hancock (C) served from July 2, 1776 to October 29, 1777. Here Hancock is shown signing the Declaration of Independence. (H) The first president of the United States in Congress Assembled was Samuel Huntington. John Jay (B) was chosen by his peers to succeed Henry Laurens (D) as president of the United States—serving a term from December 10, 1778 to September 27, 1779. Laurens served from November 1, 1777 to December 9, 1778. Cyrus Griffin (E) was the 10th president of the United States in Congress Assembled, serving from January 22, 1788 to March 4, 1789.*

A congressionally appointed committee worked out the details for more cooperation between the Colonies needed to prosecute the war of defense against the British invasion and to form a more cohesive constitution in order to be acceptable to foreign governments such as France and Spain for possible treaties or alliances.

The Continental Congress finally unveiled their second historic document some 16 months later, the Constitution of the United States of America**.** This document, also called the Articles of Confederation, was accepted by the American Congress on November 15, 1777, for ratification. Shortly after this constitutional step by the Americans, relations with France became strong. On February 6, 1778, American and French representatives signed two treaties in Paris: a treaty of amity and commerce and a treaty of alliance. France then officially recognized the United States, and both countries pledged to fight until American independence was won. Later that summer, on July 10, 1778, France declared war against Britain, which, of course, was of great importance to the new American nation.

The Founding Fathers who were involved in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were predominantly practicing Christians, mostly of Protestant denominations, who were also landowners. The government they created reflects this cultural heritage. The official and legal date that the United States of America began was March 1, 1781 upon ratification of the constitution by the 13 states. The first president elected after ratification of the Constitution was Thomas McKean, who began serving on July 10, 1781. McKean was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the principal writer of the constitution of 1781 (Articles of Confederation).

Gen. George Washington, who was commissioned under President John Hancock of the Continental Congress (Articles of Association), also served during the war against the British under congressional presidents Henry Laurens, John Jay and Samuel Huntington before finally serving under the president of the United States, Thomas McKean.

President McKean became the commander-in-chief over Gen. George Washington on July 10, 1781, and it was during McKean's administration that Washington and the French defeated Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Federalists of old as well as U.S. government officials today have held little respect for the constitution of 1781, reminding us that it was just the Articles of Confederation of what amounted to a provisional government during the revolutionary war. They believe that the "real" Constitution of the United States was enacted on April 30, 1789, and they often insist that this is the date of the creation of the United States. Such a position is easily exposed as false, however, by the historical facts, as the United States of America was officially and legally established some eight years earlier on March 1, 1781, and not on or about April 30, 1789.

To illustrate the reality of the actual much earlier establishment of the United States of America a few historical facts and dates are rather conclusive:

On February 6, 1778, France officially recognized the United States of America, 83 days after the Continental Congress had certified the Articles of Confederation for the ratification process.

On March 1, 1781—The constitution (also called the Articles of Confederation) was ratified, and this was the official beginning of the United States of America. Article I of that constitution states:

"The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'."

April 19, 1782—Netherlands recognized the United States of America.

June 20, 1782—Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States of America.

February 3, 1783—Spain followed by Sweden, Denmark and Russia all recognized the United States of America.

September 3, 1783—The Paris Peace Treaty was signed among the king of England, George III, and the United States, and independence was granted to each of the 13 states therein.

October 16, 1786—Congress established the U.S.mint.

On April 30 1789, President George Washington officially enacted the amended constitution of 1781 (amended Articles of Confederation) and Article VI specifically lists a savings clause that goes further than the language appears, to wit:

> All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the [original Articles of] Confederation.

In the face of all of this evidence, it becomes impossible to not recognize that the United States of America had been created and internationally recognized between eight and 11 years prior to the Federalist amended Constitution of 1789 and the inauguration of President George Washington.

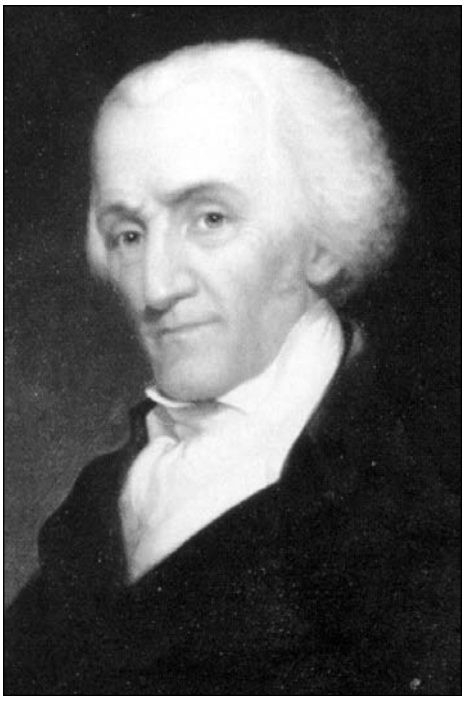
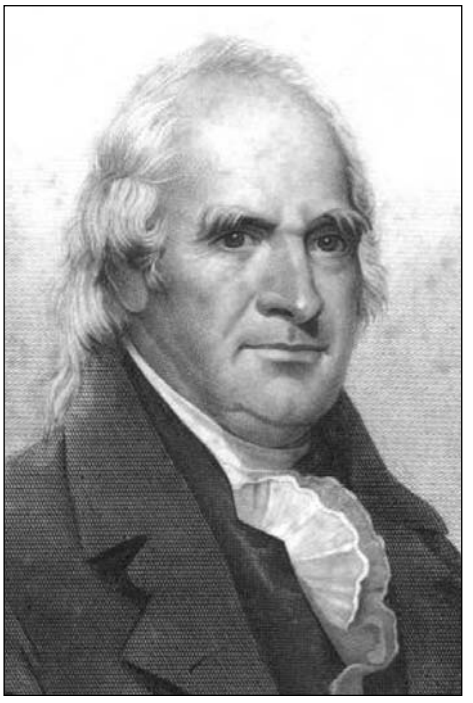
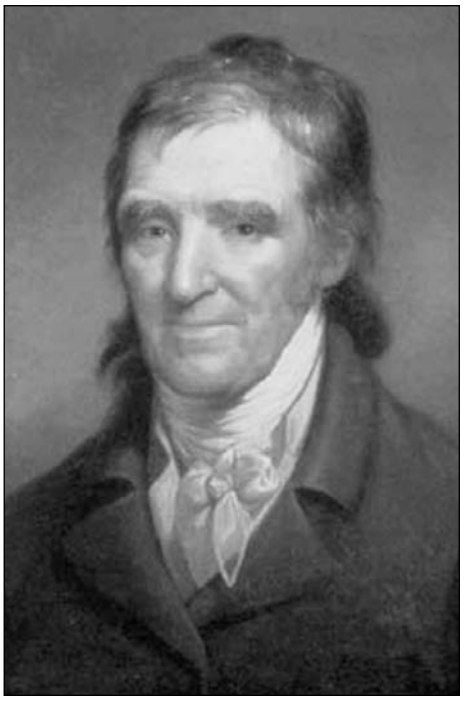
The Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary War was fought by this American confederacy. On April 19, 1775, some 800 British troops attempted to take a Colonial armory and were met by militiamen at Concord and Lexington. After a long series of battles, which included many losses and setbacks and a couple of successful battles for the American Colonial confederacy, France declared war against Britain on July 10, 1778. French military assistance began arriving, and the French fleet began harassing the British fleet around the coastal waters of America.

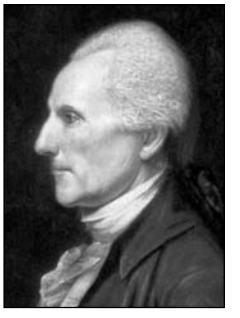
On August 14, 1781, Washington abruptly changed his plans and abandoned his attack on New York in favor of Yorktown after receiving a letter from French Adm. Count de Grasse indicating the entire 29-ship French fleet with 3,000 soldiers was heading for the Chesapeake Bay to blockade British Gen. Lord Cornwallis. Washington then coordinated with French Gen. Rochambeau to rush their best troops south to Virginia to destroy the British position in Yorktown.

On September 5-8, 1781, off Yorktown, a major naval battle between de Grasse and the outnumbered British fleet of Adm. Thomas Graves resulted in a victory for the French. The British lost three ships and retreated to New York for reinforcements, leaving the French in control of Chesapeake Bay. The French fleet established their blockade, cutting Cornwallis off from any retreat by sea. French naval reinforcements then arrived from Newport with eight more warships, bringing the total of French warships blockading and bombarding Cornwallis's Yorktown fortifications to 37.

On September 28, 1781, Washington, with a combined allied army of 17,600 men, began the siege of Yorktown. French naval cannons bombarded Cornwallis and his 9,000 men day and night

Prominent Anti-Federalists Who Fought Strong Central Government



The anti-Federalists opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Clockwise from upper left: Elbridge Gerry, a delegate to the constitutional convention, at first opposed it because there was no Bill of Rights. He went on to become vice president of the United States. George Clinton, another Revolutionary War hero and eventual vice president, was said to be a bundle of contradictions, but his lack of transparency prevented this from ruining him. He wrote a number of articles against the Constitution under the nom de plume *of Cato. William Findley, noted for his tenacity and shrewd political sense, was a leading politician of western Pennsylvania. He was an outspoken anti-Federalist during the state's ratifying convention. Richard Henry Lee, brilliant orator and fiery Revolutionary leader, introduced the independence resolution in the Continental Congress and served for awhile as its president.*

while the allied lines slowly advanced and encircled Cornwallis. British supplies ran dangerously low with no hope of reinforcements or new supplies.

October 19, 1781—As the British band played the tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," the British army marched out in formation and surrendered to generals Washington and Rochambeau. This victory sealed success for the American Revolution.

In September 1783 a peace treaty was signed between Great Britain and the American confederacy called the United States of America and on January 14, 1784, the Treaty of Paris was ratified by Congress. The Revolutionary War was then officially over.

In 1786 treaty talks with Spain for rights to navigate the Mississippi, the mouth of which Spain controlled, failed because of regional conflicts between Northern and Southern states revealing underlying economic conflicts between Northern industrialist states and Southern agricultural states very early in the life of the new nation.

Another thing that happened in this era was that, as a result of the victory against the British and the end of Colonial monarchical rule in the United States, it is reported that upward of 100,000 people immigrated out of the United States into Canada to continue to live under monarchy. These folks were called Tories. They were loyal to the crown and, no doubt, played a supportive role helping the British fight the second war against the United States, in 1812.

The Grand Confederacy

A marvelous work of our Founding Fathers was created in 1777 when they, while in Congress under the Articles of Association, voted to develop and then adopted the Constitution for the United States of America and certified it for the ratification process. War with the British empire was developing into a rage and ratification was difficult due to British troops interdictions, but nevertheless was finally accomplished March 1, 1781.

However, lessons were learned in lack of coordination and authority for the United States to act as a general government rather than individual States, especially during time of war. This revealed a need for a more complete amended and expanded Articles of Confederation or Constitution of the Confederacy called the "United States of America" to produce a more cohesive union.

That amended document, also called a Constitution, that was given to us by our forefathers provides for a republican form of government for the American confederacy of states rather than a monarchical centralized government with a king. The extreme individualism of the member states was sacrificed by the establishment of a super state for the federal or central government. But the danger was to some extent reduced by James Madison's inclusion of the separation of powers which provided checks and balances between the executive branch, judicial branch and the leg-

islative branch while weakening the fourth check and balance of state's rights. The fifth check and balance was the jury of peers and the sixth was the citizen's militia. Madison, a Federalist leader, also had to placate Thomas Jefferson, a leader of the anti-Federalists who was serving as ambassador in France at the time, by preparing the Bill of Rights and submitting this to Congress in order to gain Jefferson's reluctant approval of the amended and expanded Constitution in order to ensure ratification of that Constitution in 1789.

The victory against the British at Yorktown, which was followed by a cessation of arms by the British in most of America, ushered in one of the most blessed periods of American and even of human history as the people enjoyed unprecedented freedom and independence. This burst forth a new affluence, and happiness resulted from the unrestrained free enterprise of small businesses and shops without the burden of the British taxes. Peace, liberty and security existed in small *laissez faire* communities where churches flourished and crime levels were low. This blessed period lasted, with a few bumps, for over 30 years until the second war with Great Britain of 1812 erupted.

The British-American War of 1812

"What, again?" Many Americans must have asked this of themselves and their neighbors. "What this time?" Well, the reasons for this second war included the British harassment of American ships, which were competing, with British merchant ships on the high seas and the kidnapping and impressment of American sailors to serve on British ships. But the underlying problem likely was the action by President James Madison, who cancelled the First American Bank, which was privately owned and perhaps partly owned covertly or indirectly by English investors who wanted to extract interest from the "colonies." President and Congress had declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812, due to their lack of respect for American sovereignty.

The British gained some victories before Gen. Andrew Jackson was sent to New Orleans to meet an expected invasion there, which would have given the British control of the Mississippi River outlet from the Great Lakes region. Twelve thousand British troops were disembarking at Barataria Bay to lay siege upon New Orleans and would not recoil from slingshot. The British were trained fighting troops comprised of the Royal North Britain Fusiliers, the Old Fighting Third, the Royal Highlanders and other noted British units that had fought under the Iron Duke of Wellington at Waterloo against Napoleon.

Jackson needed more men, guns, powder and flints. His army was a frayed militia straight from months of fighting Indians at Mobile. The men were battle-hardened but tired, their powder horns nearly dry, and their flint boxes were empty. And no matter how good the musket man, their weapons were useless without flint chip and gunpowder.

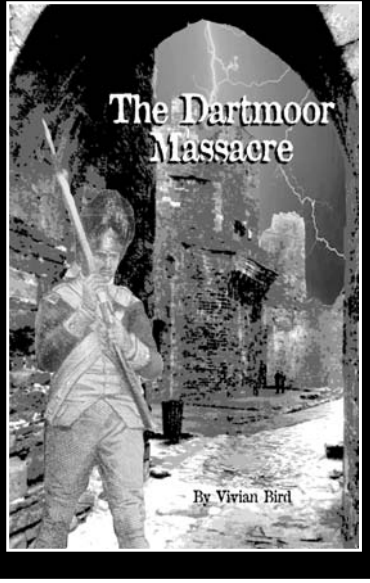
Even with the arrival of a company of long rifles from Kentucky, Jackson's forces remained outnumbered. At most, he had mustered close to 3,800 militia, Kentuckians and a few local people.

But, then came the unexpected. The pirate Jean Laffitte barged into the general's headquarters one day at Maspero's warehouse. To the general he was frank:

> You want flints? I have 7,500 flints available at a snap of my fingers. You want powder? I have kegs-full. You want rifles, axes, men? They're yours. I have a thousand fighting men. Jackson, I and my followers want to fight for America, but as free men, not as indentured servants. For a pardon for me and my Baratarians, we will help you send the enemy to hell. That is my promise.

It didn't take Jackson long to consider. He liked Laffitte's manners, his honesty, his guts. "Friend," he extended his palm, "I give you my word."

Jackson with the help of the French pirate and his 1,000 men in the swamps in Louisiana won a stunning victory killing 2,600 British troops and their general while losing only 13 men. The British fled, New Orleans was saved and the security of the Mississippi waterway was preserved. Britain has never again attempted a direct military conquest of the confederacy of the United States of America. (Yes, America was still a confederacy in 1814.)



THE DARTMOOR MASSACRE

A British atrocity against American POWs at Princetown Jail during the War of 1812

A Book By Vivian Bird

Learn more about this British atrocity against American POWs during the War of 1812 in *The Dartmoor Massacre* by Vivian Bird. Includes: a list of those killed and wounded and how they died; the ships from which almost all were impressed by the Royal Navy; depositions from eyewitnesses on all sides; an official report from the time; the history and lore of the Dartmoor region; an early history of the storied prison; the tale of French Napoleonic prisoners at Dartmoor; the War of 1812; little-known details of the massacre; photos and diagrams; much more. Softcover, 104 pages, #319, $9.95 each minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $2 S&H. ($4 S&H if shipped outside the U.S. Use the form on page 80 to order from TBR Book Club. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge by phone to Visa or MasterCard.

Confederated Republic vs. Centralized Democracy

There are many types of government such as monarchy, fascism, corporatism, capitalism, democratic socialism, communism. Historical facts show that all of these are highly centralized in nature under the control of bureaucrats and leaders by whatever name and alleged ideology and the results have always been the subjugation of the people. Thus, since all of these forms of government function around a central control, they are all Federalists.

Anti-Federalists who were opposed to monarchy as a form of government made up the main group of Founding Fathers who issued the Declaration of Independence and who fashioned the Constitution of the confederacy of the United States of America in 1777, which was ratified in 1781. They did not want a strong centralized government, because it resembled a monarchy too closely. Instead they created a confederacy of sovereign state republics.

But problems surfaced during the Revolutionary War that begged for congressional action to produce amendments that would facilitate better cooperation between the several sovereign states of the confederacy. The Federalists, in particular, seized upon this as an opportunity to change the confederacy into a centralized super state, and they spoke and voted for a committee of Congress to work on amendments to the Constitution. Thus on February 21, 1787 Congress called for a Constitutional Convention to be held on May 14, 1787 at the Philadelphia statehouse to revise and update the ratified Constitution of 1781.

Thomas Jefferson, a key anti-Federalist leader, was serving a foreign mission in France at the time and thus was unable to stop the Federalist attack upon the confederacy. Patrick Henry was present and did what he could to stop the Federalists, but they ultimately won a stronger version of amendments than was acceptable to the anti-Federalists. James Madison had to write a Bill of Rights and get it endorsed by Congress on or about June 25, 1788 as a compromise in order to gain ratification of the newly amended Federalist leaning Constitution.

The Constitution of the confederacy of the United States as newly amended and revised was ratified on June 25, 1788, without the Bill of Rights, which was ratified September 15, 1791. On July 2, 1788, President Cyrus Griffin announced that the ratification of the amended Constitution had been achieved. March 4, 1789, was set by Congress to be the date the amended Constitution would go into effect for the legislature, but it was April 30, 1789, before President George Washington enacted the newly amended Constitution creating a stronger central government.

The Federalists began claiming that this was the first constitution, and the date that the United States was formed was April 30, 1789. Many history books today make this false Federalist claim. It was, however, simply the date that the new amendments would take legal effect for the executive branch. George Washington was a Federalist and a war hero and thus the Federalist Party of Alexander Hamilton began calling him "our first president." He was not the first president, of course, but the 11th.

Add nine to all your establishment numbers: George W. Bush would be the 52nd president of the United States. ❖

Above, Jean Lafitte ran a pirate's base *of operations in Barataria Bay, near New Orleans, inland from Grand Isle, and within striking distance of the Gulf Coast, where trading ships made their entrances to and exits from the Mississippi River. By 1811, Barataria was a thriving community with 32 armed warships, more ships than there were in the entire American navy at the start of the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson, in need of men, ships and arms, enlisted the aid of Lafitte and his brothers in fighting the British at the Battle of New Orleans, after which the men were pardoned of piracy charges. However, after the war, Lafitte went right back to piracy. By 1818, he had established a colony of privateers off the coast of Galveston, where it is thought that he became a spy for Spain.*

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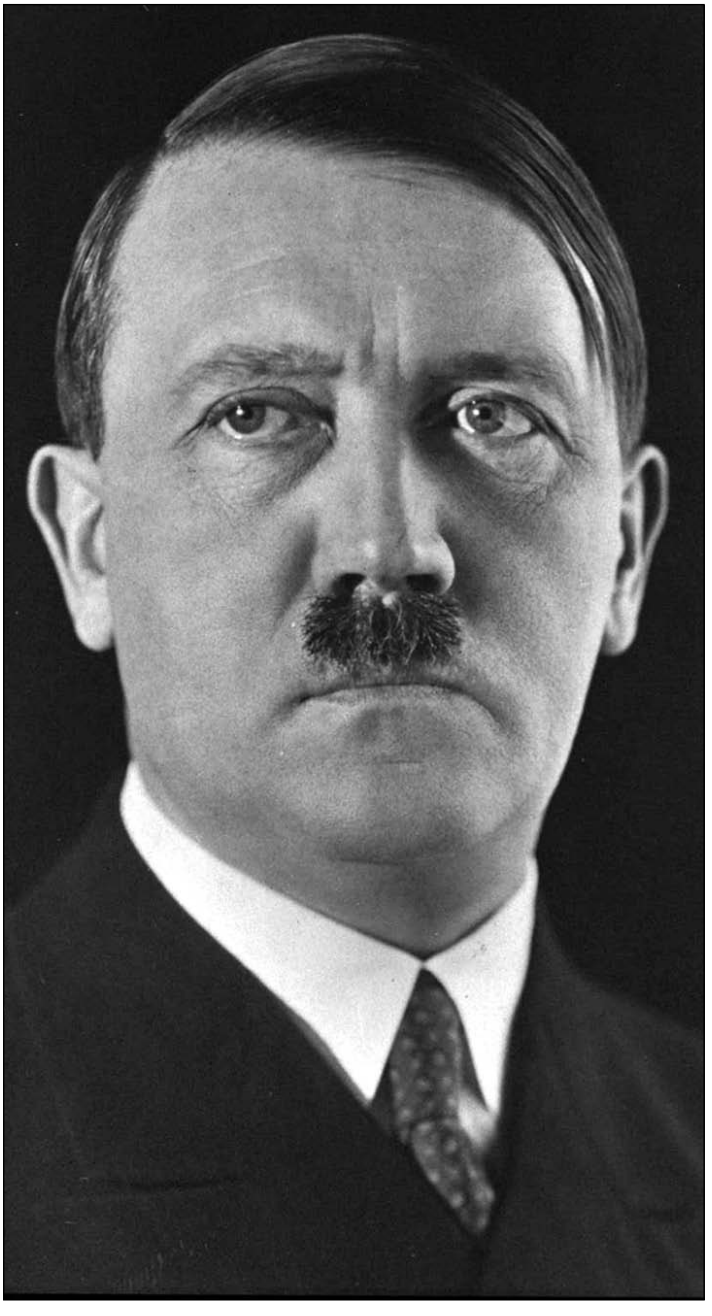
VANCE BEAUDREAU is a talented Southern Revisionist and a longtime friend to THE BARNES REVIEW. For decades he has been a spokesman for truth in news and history.

LIFE IN THE Third Reich

FROM A SPEECH GIVEN BY FRIEDRICH KURRECK



ARCHIVE PHOTOS TODAY IN HISTORY

What was life like under the National Socialists? This speech provides a brief answer. Hitler radically reformed the German economy after the deluge of the Great Depression, bringing German industry and production to even higher levels while the other countries of the European world were suffering massive unemployment. Germany saw little unemployment and substantial technological developments.

TRANSLATED BY FRANK SCHMIDT

The spirit of the German people's community still existed even after the war. Here is an example: After [World War II], when the Ruhr district was a giant rubble heap, the British took machinery that was still intact as reparations to Britain. The Soviets did the same in the east. In order to prevent the removal of a giant 10,000-ton forge press, the recreated labor unions were going to call a general strike. This press was the largest in the world and could have given us a great economic advantage. I would like to add that the union leaders of that time were still German loyalists.

The press was vital to the employment of union members as well as the security of our people. There were also representatives of management who attended this labor rally. After many quarrelsome speeches by union members, an elderly manager asked permission to speak. He told the union membership: "Let them take that old press. We have produced a great part of our war production on it. Let them have it. We will build a new and better one." He had spoken the redeeming words, and with one stroke the contentious atmosphere disappeared.

The old spirit of the people's community was still perceptible in those years. In the National Socialist state workers and employers formed a united front against their common enemy,

German Hyperinflation of the Weimar Era, 1923-24

Up to 1923, the Nazi Party was small, *although noisy. Its importance was mainly in the Munich area of Bavaria. Money, or lack of it, was a constant problem. The 1923 hyperinflation crisis proved to be an opportunity too good to miss for the new party leader, Adolf Hitler. Hyperinflation had effectively ruined the middle class. The poor had little, and they lost most of the little they had. Money lost its value so quickly, million and billion mark notes had to be printed. (A million mark note was worth about U.S. $2 at the time.) Workers could not keep up with escalating prices. As an example, at left a young woman "heats with money." It was cheaper to burn the worthless Reichsmarks than to use them to purchase firewood. Those whose lives were ruined by hyperinflation blamed the government, and the Nazi Party grew apace. But things got better during 1924-1929, as the Stressemann government got inflation under control, the French helped Germany join the League of Nations, and the United States, under the Young Plan, loaned massive amounts of money to pump up the German economy. But this was a false prosperity. With the Wall Street crash of October 1929, the Americans called back the money they had loaned Germany. As a result, Germany had no money to invest in her own economy. In October 1929, Germany was left effectively bankrupt again. By September 1930 German unemployment was rampant. The unemployed turned to the one party leader untainted by the chaos of Weimar Germany: Adolf Hitler.*

international capitalism and communism.

The English did in fact transport the forge press to England, and it is still in use today. We, the young engineers of the time, remembered the words of our elders and constructed the most up-to-date production machinery. It gave us a decided advantage over England and other victor nations in the grandiose upswing of our West German industry, which followed. In England, decades-old, overage production facilities were still the norm. Belt transmission drives for individual machines were still commonplace in English workshops. In Germany we had long ago gone to direct electrically powered production machinery, which proved to be a great technical advantage. The takeover of English automobile firms by Germans is proof that even today English firms are not overly productive. The hatred of capitalistic Englishmen for the more efficient Germans has its source therein.

In World War II they had to call upon practically the whole world to defeat the more capable and courageous Germans in a long war that was forced upon us. As already stated, in the National Socialist state under Hitler, the principle was in effect that the worker and employer belonged to a comprehensive whole. They were not to be agitated or played against each other—contrary to today's state of affairs in our capitalistic system.

FACING PAGE: Whether you love him or hate him, *Adolf Hitler and his legacy will not go away. While to some he is the devil incarnate, he has been described as being one of the most significant figures who ever lived. Indisputably, he had in him the stuff of which legends are made. While by no means perfect or flawless, he was a born leader of men with a magnetic and dynamic personality and a single-minded purpose and a resolute will. To some, he was the Antichrist: the greatest evil in the history of man. To others he was a savior of man, standing up against the enslavers of the world. At left is a photographic portrait of Hitler portraying him in the prime of life.*

In my professional career I have often had to think about this decisive, correct and important concept. What can an entrepreneur do with his invention and progressive ideas if he does not have a dedicated workforce to produce them? Nothing. Conversely, what can a worker do if he does not have the backing of enterprising and creative management to make the proper decisions in regard to the marketability of advanced technology? Nothing.

I believe that a worker's brains and brawn should belong to a common working community. This political principle, as well as the renunciation of the gold standard by Germany in the

1930s and the muzzling effect of the Versailles Dictate showed us that Germany under Hitler was no longer an object of exploitation by the victors of World War I.

Hitler's concept of a united people's community is often denigrated and reviled by today's capitalistic political vassals. There is not one among them who shows even a trace of a pro-German attitude. Economic power development through further amalgamation is today's magic formula, playing one group of our people against the other, i.e., workers against employers and vice versa. This is the overriding principle of today's capitalistic pseudo-democratic system. What led to this can be observed in the many negative examples of our economy. It is obvious that German workers have become a plaything for foreign interests. That is capitalism and globalism in its purest form. We must fight it with all our strength.

I would like to add that the 6 to 7 million unemployed inherited from the "Weimar Republic" were already working in the first 2 1/2 years after Hitler was elected. In only five years after the National Socialists took power there was full-employment in Germany. His enemies still continue to maintain that full employment was only reached due to Germany's rearmament. That is absolutely untrue. Rearmament only began to play a major role in Germany's economy in 1939 due to England and France's declaration of war on Germany. Here are a few numbers according to Wagenfuehr's *Die deutsche industrie in Kriege 1939-1945* in which he lists Germany's prewar rearmament expenses in Reich marks and percentages of the national product.

1933/34 1.9 billion RM = 4 percent of the gross national product
1934/35 1.9 billion RM = 4 percent of gross national product
1935/36 4.0 billion RM = 7 percent of gross national product
1936/37 5.8 billion RM = 9 percent of gross national product
1937/38 9.3 billion RM = 11 percent of gross national product
1938/39 18.4 billion RM = 22 percent of gross national product

Let's begin with the economic situation in the so-called Weimar Republic after World War I, which emanated from England. Through the British blockade and encirclement Germany was forced into an unprecedented hunger war. In his book *Propaganda for War,* Prof. H.C. Peterson wrote: "An estimated 763,000 Germans perished from undernourishment and illness on account of the (British) blockade. The aforementioned were mainly children, women and the elderly—in other words, the weakest members of society."

Charles Callan Tansill, another writer, states in his book *Back Door to War:* "Even after the signing of the armistice agreement on Nov. 11, 1918, the blockade of Germany was not lifted. It continued for many months after the war during which time the Allied powers did not allow the delivery of foodstuffs to Germany. Even at that time the victors intentionally intended to exterminate the German people."

Duff Cooper, first lord of the admiralty, wrote, "We did everything in our power to starve women and children in Germany."

Churchill, who was an influential politician in 1919, when interviewed by *The London Times*, was quoted as saying, "Should Germany begin to trade in the next 50 years we will have fought the war (World War I) for nothing."

After the signing of the Versailles Dictate, when the hatred of the Allies was put to paper, Germany had to give up its gold reserves to the victors. This amounted to the unimaginable sum of 100 billion gold marks. And even this amount was subject to augmentation.

In comparison, when France declared war on Prussia (1870-1871), to the accompaniment of drums and trumpets over a trifling matter, the War of the Spanish Succession, France lost that war, and when a peace treaty was signed, in Frankfurt on May 10, 1871, France was obligated to return to the German Reich the lands of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany and to pay reparations in the amount of 5 billion francs—a trifling sum when compared to World War I, when Germany was forced to pay exceedingly high reparations, which it could not possibly pay. As a result the French occupied the Ruhr and the Rhineland in order to transport the coal mined in that region, to which they were not entitled, to France. At that time in Germany the people froze and starved.

Because of the monstrous reparation payments in gold, the mark was no longer covered by this metal. This led to uncontrollable inflation. The peoples' savings became "null and void." At that time a loaf of bread cost 2 billion marks and a pound of butter 2 quadrillion marks. The currency "mark" became paper money without any coverage. The "Rentenmark" introduced in 1924 ended the inflation but led to higher prices and did not solve the basic problem. To make matters worse the common people were unable to buy food due to high unemployment.

The years under the Weimar Republic were characterized by unemployment and hunger, cold dwellings in winter, and a hopeless future. The suicide rate in cities climbed. Children were especially affected by the destitution of the time.

The government, because of the hopelessness of the time, and also because of its democratic incompetence, could only rule by emergency decree. Hitler showed these unqualified politicians, who hailed from 32 political parties, what methods had to be undertaken to save Germany. (About that later in this treatise.)

How did I survive this predicament? From my own perspective . . .

Whole armies of unemployed went to the country to beg for food for their families. In smaller towns the unemployed offered their services to local farmers just for the bare necessities of life. After the potato harvest throngs of hungry people went through the fields to glean whatever potatoes were left in the ground.

For lack of money the average worker could not buy coal, the preferred heating fuel. During winter some could obtain a so-called wood certificate, which gave them the right to gather broken-off branches for firewood in the forest. Every day one saw long columns of people heading toward the forests to gather firewood. And, I must say our forests were in much cleaner condition then, than they are today.

Cynical and mendacious journalists of today tend to speak of the "Golden Twenties." Golden for whom? Not for the German people, but their exploiters. Everything else is an impertinent mockery and lie about the multitude of starving and freezing people of that period in German history. The

Judea Declares War on Germany! Boycott All German Goods!

These were the headlines on *thousands of placards and in* The Daily Express *of March 24, 1933. "The Israeli people around the world declare economic and financial war against Germany. Fourteen million Jews stand together as one man, to declare war against Germany. The Jewish wholesaler will forsake his firm, the banker his stock exchange, the merchant his commerce and the pauper his pitiful shed in order to join together in a holy war against Hitler's people." "Germany is our public enemy No. 1. It is our object to declare war without mercy against her," boasted Bernart Lecache, president of the Jewish World League. This declaration called the war against Germany a "holy war." This war was to be carried out against Germany to its conclusion, to her destruction. Many Jews within Germany opposed this needless belligerence; however, they had little choice but to go along with the dictates of the leaders of world Jewry.*

Daily Express

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933. ONE PENNY.

JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Jews Of All The World Unite In Action

BOYCOTT OF GERMAN GOODS

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN MANY DISTRICTS

DRAMATIC ACTION

HIGHER WAGES FOR STEEL WORKERS

AN INCREASE OF THREE SHILLINGS A WEEK

BRIGHT SPOT IN A BLACK TOWN

New "Sweep" Bill In The Dail

MR. DE VALERA AND STATE CONTROL

SECRET MEASURE

MR. MacDONALD EXPLAINS HIS TOUR

"PEACE CAN BE KEPT IN EUROPE."

LATE NEWS

OFFICER'S DAYS OF LOVE

CUTS THAT KILL

Communist Party of Germany confirms its larceny.

The farmers in Thuringia were mostly smallholders and were generally short of money and often in debt. The communists rated them as landholders and were therefore seen as their political opponents. Our little farm was surprise-attacked by them many times. These intrusions were always accompanied by rude and arrogant behavior. They demanded that food be put on the table for them—naturally without any offer of payment. My father told my mother, "Give them anything they want; otherwise they'll burn the house down." In fact the sky was sometimes lit up by a burning farmhouse. It was said that the communists were responsible. Fear was our constant companion at the time. A revolutionary situation prevailed in the countryside. Only after Hitler formed the SA did the nightmare end and relative peace and order returned.

Catastrophic conditions prevailed throughout the country but especially in the mountainous areas of the Thuringian and the Frankenwald as well as in the Ore and Giant Mountains. For the common people hunger was omnipresent.

On January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was democratically elected as leader of the German Reich. He took over the former Weimar Republic, a bankrupt state with more than 7 million unemployed. The country's gold reserves had been confiscated by the victors, and the treasury was empty.

The German people looked hopefully forward to a new beginning and a better future under Hitler. He had promised them "Work and Bread" and had kept his promise, contrary to the politicians of today's "Second Republic" on German soil. We should never forget that.

For Hitler there was no question of obligating the nation by taking loans from Jewish global bankers to finance the German economy. He would thereby have become another indebted vassal of Jewish interests. The National Socialist people's state was therefore a contradiction to the irresponsible indebtedness fostered by today's politicians in the German Federal Republic's servile capitalistic system.

Hitler had found a new and better way, an economy by and for the people. This was his unique and great achievement. Of

course, he thereby earned the displeasure of the world's capitalists. He actively fostered the people-oriented economy, a concept that today's generation is not allowed to learn about.

In order to alleviate a great need, he immediately started the charitable Winter Help Campaign of the German people. Under its motto: "None shall hunger, and none shall freeze," it was an immediate benefit to the German people. The Winter Help Campaign was a great charitable undertaking for the poorest of the poor in mountainous areas and in the cities.

It was a social project of the greatest magnitude and was a great success. The recipients produced small woodcarvings, glass objects and other handcrafted items. These were given as a sign of gratitude for donations they received. People wore or displayed these items as a sign of having contributed to the campaign. This was also an incentive for the rest of the German people to contribute.

German workers, i.e., the German people, were to drive on the highways (*Autobahns*) in their own cars. In order to provide employment for the army of jobless people the program "Motorization of Germany" was initiated. The building of the Autobahn was begun using only German materials. The top layer of today's highways consists of bituminous material. This oil product would have had to be imported and paid for in dollars. But we had no dollars, so the concrete plate construction was invented. The top layer of this type of road is made of concrete plates, poured on the spot with aggregates readily available in Germany. The inventors and builders of this type of roadway were Dr.-Ing. Todt and Dr. Dorpmueller.

The German people also had to be clothed, but there were no dollars to buy cotton in foreign countries. Consequently, the first synthetic fibers were produced under Adolf Hitler.

German auto manufacturers were requested to prepare estimates for a car the average worker could afford. These were to retail for 1,350 to 1,600 Reichsmarks ($238 to $400). However, Hitler thought these prices were too high. Therefore, a new more modern car at a lower price, closer to Hitler's concept was to be produced for the people by Prof. Porsche, who constructed this revolutionary new vehicle called the Volkswagen ("people's car"). It was new in every regard and became the most produced vehicle in the world. Originally it cost 995 Reichsmarks ($249) and could be purchased on installments. We should not forget that the term Volkswagen was coined by Hitler himself, a label that could not be erased during the postwar *Zeitgeist*. Think about that when you see a Volkswagen today.

In order that Germany would not become indebted to international (mostly Jewish) high finance, German chemists produced auto tires from domestically available material such as coal, which was converted to a usable product through polymerization. The BUNA works in Merseburg were especially constructed to produce this product. The tires produced from this synthetic German material have proven to be more durable than those produced from natural rubber.

As everyone knows, cars need gasoline for fuel; and this is derived through a distillation process of crude oil. This raw material could, of course, be purchased only with dollars, which we did not have. Fortunately, German inventive genius and entrepreneurship solved this problem by producing gasoline from coal. The LEUNA Works in Merseburg were constructed for this purpose. This process is still being used in South Africa today. The inventors were the German chemists Fischer and Tropsch.

The German people also had to be clothed, but there were no dollars to buy cotton in foreign countries. Consequently, the first synthetic fibers were produced under Hitler. The factory that originally produced it still stands in Schwarza, Thuringia. Combined with German wool, very agreeable and comfortable clothes were produced from this material. After we lost the war that was forced on us, we were allowed to buy clothing and other fibrous material produced in the U.S.A. made according to patents stolen from us after the war. Naturally, we had to pay in dollars. The patents were now considered to be war booty of the United States.

There were no dollars available to purchase the rich iron ore of Sweden, with its iron content of 81 to 85 percent. Therefore, a new process, the Krupp-Renn Process, was developed. This enabled us to use domestic German ore, with only 23 to 26 percent iron content. The German miners, steelworkers and metal-working firms went back to work without being in debt to Jewish financiers of the victor states of England and America, thus avoiding their interest-slavery. Their displeasure was not only evident, but so was their desire to change this situation, by means of war, if necessary.

The construction of houses and apartments for workers was notable everywhere. The financing arrangements were quite reasonable. Newly married couples with children received generous loans repayable in 10 years, so they could buy a spacious house or apartment. The birth of the first child would cancel a quarter of the loan; four children would cancel the entire debt. Hitler's viewpoint was as follows: "Over a 10-year period, a family with four children will not only earn more than just the amount of the loan, but will pay taxes on hundreds of useful items." The houses were, of course, built to the highest standards of the time in regard to convenience and the health of the occupants—a factor that previous administrations had severely neglected.

Even before the year 1933 ended, Hitler's government had built 202,119 houses through his building program. In four years 1,458,178 new houses had been built for the German people. The rent for apartments was established at 26 Reichsmarks per month and was not allowed to go above one-eighth of the income of the average worker. Salaried employees with higher incomes paid up to a maximum of 45 Reichsmarks per month. There was never a financial crisis in Hitler's Germany.

These grandiose accomplishments were the result of the inventive genius and creativity of the German workers and their leader Adolf Hitler. He gave the German people their self-confidence back. Without putting our country in debt we had

On September 1, 1939, at 4:45 a.m., *58 German army divisions invaded Poland all across the 1,250-mile frontier. One week earlier, Britain had signed a mutual assistance treaty with Poland, warning Adolf Hitler that such an invasion would warrant intervention. Despite the agreement, critics expected appeasement from British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. However, Chamberlain appeared on radio to announce that Britain was at war with Germany. The cartoon at right depicts Chamberlain, smashing his neutral critics and Hitler with his signature umbrella. Chamberlain is dangerously driving a vehicle marked "British War Policy."*

become a free and independent nation again. This, too, we should not forget.

As I have already stated, I come from a peasant family, so I therefore wish to tell how Hitler solved the German agricultural problems. The farmers also lost their savings in the great inflation. For the Jews and other foreign speculators, this dire state of affairs was an enormous profit-making opportunity. It was said, "Go to Germany, and you can buy a farm or a factory for a few dollars." And they came.

The provision of credit at high interest led the way to dependence, forced sales and property losses. At the Bueckeburg Farmers' Day celebrations in 1935, Hitler announced the passage of the Farm Inheritance Law for the protection of agriculture, whereby farms bigger than 15 acres could only be transferred by inheritance. Such farms already in alien hands had to be returned to their previous owners. The National Socialist state made available the necessary funds for repurchases. The purchase of farms for a few dollars was nullified by the Farm Inheritance Law, much to the joy of the farmers. It was a brilliant chess move for the protection of German agriculture. The great rake-off by foreign speculators was retroactively curtailed, and they could do nothing with their ill-gotten Reichsmarks, because they were not convertible. This naturally stirred such people's hatred for National Socialist Germany.

Other effective measures were taken on behalf of the farmers, whose incomes were the lowest in Germany. In 1933 alone, 17,611 houses were built for farmers. Within three years, 91,000 such houses were built. By these and other measures, Hitler benefited the farmers and improved their economic situation.

Because Germany was no longer on the gold standard, her foreign trade became a well-functioning barter system. All countries that were independent of the U.S.A. and England gladly adopted this system. In exchange for machinery, we received ores, coffee, tropical fruit and important raw materials from Spain, Portugal, Brazil and other lands. All European and overseas countries approved of this method of doing business, because Germany was a very fair trading partner. A U.S. dollar evaluation of this trade was not possible, for these countries had no dollars to buy German machinery. To this day, people of these lands still say that they were fairly treated by Hitler's Germany.

Their export products were not subject to speculation in the New York Stock Exchange, much to the advantage of our former trading partners. This trading method was naturally a thorn in the side of the Anglo-American-Jewish bankers, while they could no longer profit from it. Extreme agitation against Germany was the result.

The first declaration of war by the Jewish World Congress came just three weeks after Hitler's democratic election. This sensational declaration was published by London's *Daily Express* on March 24, 1933, as major front-page news. Here are a few excerpts from this declaration of war: ". . . 14 million Jews, throughout the world, are united as one man in declaring war on German persecution of their brothers in faith. . . . World Jewry has decided not to remain silent in the face of a resurgent Jew-baiting of the Middle Ages. . . . The Jewish prince of trade leaves his house of business, the banker his bank, the storekeeper his shop and the door-to-door peddlar his tray. They unite in holy war against the Jews' Hitlerian enemy."

As we know today, world Jewry was not concerned for their "brothers in faith" in Germany, but only about Hitler's withdrawal from the gold standard by means of German productivity, and world Jewry's consequent loss of their rackets in Germany. Two days after world Jewry's declaration of war and agitation against Germany, the Zionist Union for Germany sent a telegram to the top Jews in America dated March 26, 1933: "In regard to foreign misinformation about the German Jews for the purpose of making anti-German propaganda, the Zionist Union for Germany declares: With great resolve we have informed the entire Jewish world press via the Jewish Telegraph Agency, already on March 17, of our declaration against all anti-German propaganda. We have publicly repeated our protest against all untruthful atrocity announcements and baseless sensationalism. We protest against every attempt

to place Jewish interests at the service of other countries or groups. The defense of Jews' civil rights and their economic position cannot and must not be coupled with anti-German political actions."

Despite these warnings from German Jews, the leadership of world Jewry continued their campaign of atrocity propaganda against Germany. Thus was the world political climate poisoned. The president of the "neutral" United States zealously joined the fray. In Chicago, on October 5, 1937, he spoke for the first time about "peaceful nations" versus "aggressor nations" (Japan, Italy and Germany), which should be "quarantined," that is, embargoed, by the United States. This was later known as "the quarantine speech." At the conclusion of this speech, Roosevelt said hypocritically, "I am resolved to pursue the politics of peace, by means of all practical measures, in order to avoid entanglement in war. . . . Positive efforts must be made to keep the peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. America will take an active role in striving for peace."

On November 21, 1938, Jerszy Potocki, the Polish ambassador in Washington, D.C., mentioned that he had visited U.S. Ambassador William Bullit, in Paris, who told him that Roosevelt had decided to lead the United States into the next war, which could last for six years. Bullit spoke about Germany and Hitler with extraordinary vehemence.

On December 27, 1945, James Forrestal, U.S. Navy under secretary during the war, confided in his diary: "Played golf with Joe Kennedy. I asked him about his conversations with Roosevelt and Neville Chamberlain in 1938. Among other things, he said that Hitler would have fought against Soviet Russia, without seeking a later conflict with England, if it were not for Bullit's and Roosevelt's insistence in the summer of 1939 to humiliate Germany by means of Poland. Neither France nor Britain would have made Poland a cause for war, had it not been for Washington's constant prodding. . . . Chamberlain was convinced that the United States and world Jewry had forced England into war."

Despite warnings from German Jews, the leadership of world Jewry continued their campaign of atrocity propaganda against Germany. Thus was the political climate poisoned.

In 1938, the Jewish declaration of war against Germany was repeated. German goods were boycotted in the United States. The American people were urged by the press to "boycott all German goods" and German businesses. Jews planted explosives on German freighters. The Swiss National Socialist leader, Wilhelm Gustloff, and later, von Rath of the German Embassy in Paris, were murdered by Jews. World Jewry's declaration of war against Germany and their attacks on Germans and German interests overseas also endangered Jews in Germany. The result was that Jewish businesses were boycotted in Germany, again.

"Boycott Jewish goods," heralded a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses in Germany, on April 1, 1933. International Jewry was responsible for the war, and because they were the declared enemies of Germany, they would be treated as prisoners of war, and confined as such.

You should also know that on March 24th, 1933, the National Union of Jewish Front Soldiers sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, which stated: ". . . It is also our decision to reject the irresponsible anti-German agitation of so-called Jewish intellectuals overseas. These men, who were for the most part never known as German Jews, gave up their right to be our self-styled defenders when they abandoned us at the critical moment and fled the country. They have no right to meddle in German-Jewish affairs. From their safe cover they dishonorably shoot their arrows of exaggeration to injure German Jews as well as Germany."

Apparently, these Jewish war agitators on the other side of the Atlantic cared nothing for the lives and safety of the German Jews. They continued their agitation in the most evil manner as war came, with their constant defamation of Germany and Hitler. With the unconditional surrender of the German defense forces on May 8, 1945, the anti-Germans attained their goal: once again, the German folk could be carved up like a dead goose, as is happening today.

Our successors know absolutely nothing about these foregoing events. The German folk are purposely kept ignorant by the politicians and media. Why?

I now would like to cite a foreign politician who was our enemy in World War I, the former prime minister of England, Lloyd George, on his 1936 visit to Germany, as reported by *The Daily Express* of London:

> I have just returned from a visit to Germany. I have seen the famous German leader, and also some of the great changes he has brought about. Whatever one may think of his methods, which are certainly not parliamentary, there is no doubt that he has brought about a wonderful change in the thinking of the German people. For the first time since the war [World War I], there reigns a general feeling of confidence. The people are happier. Throughout the entire land there is a general outpouring of joy. It is a happier Germany. One man has achieved this miracle. The fact is that Hitler has freed his land of its fear of constant despair and humiliation, which has given him, in today's Germany, unfettered authority.
>
> It is not merely for his popular leadership that he is admired. (Hitler) is honored as a national hero who has rescued his land from total hopelessness and degradation. He is Germany's George Washington, the man who won independence from his country's oppressors.

On May 7, 1945, the Norwegian Nobel Prize winner, Knut Hamsun, was quoted in *Aftenposten*: "Hitler was a reformer of the highest rank, and his historical fate was to be in a time of unexampled brutality, of which he was finally a victim."

There were others, such as Churchill and Roosevelt. During the 1936 Olympics, Churchill said: "We will force Hitler into war, whether he wants it or not." In 1937, Churchill said to German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop: "If Germany gets too strong, we shall smash her again."

Roosevelt declared before the U.S. Congress, in 1934, "There will be war with Germany. . . . all has been planned for some time."

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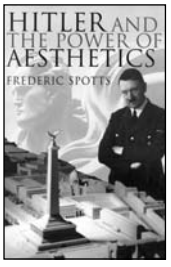

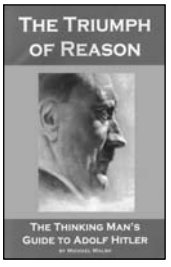

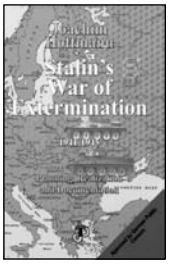

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By Frederic Spotts. 456 pages of text and photographs detailing the interest of Adolf Hitler in Western art and his application of art to politics. Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as more cultural than political. He shows that Hitler viewed himself first and foremost as an artist. Hundreds of photographs including Hitler's "doodles." His involvement in music, architecture, sculpture, literature, not to mention science, aeronautics, chemistry and many more subjects, displays a mind unsurpassed by anyone before or since. Did this man plan to ennoble humanity or to conquer the world—or both? Hardcover, #377, 456 pages, ***$37.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Softcover, #377A, ***$21.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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By Joachim Hoffmann. Subtitled "Planning, Realization and Documentation," the book covers Stalin's plan for a World Revolution by first conquering Europe in a war of extermination. The German army did everything in its power to stifle these plans, and we all know the final disaster that befell Germany. When published in Germany in 1995, the book became a bestseller. One newspaper, *The Berliner Morgenpost*, stated it succinctly when writing: "Stalin conceived and accomplished his war against the German Reich as an extermination war of conquest. To this end, Hoffmann furnishes overwhelming data from German and Soviet archives." Hardcover, #282, 415 pages, ***$39.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Lord Halifax, foreign minister and viceroy of India, also a warmonger, as quoted in Prof. David L. Hoggan's 1962 book, *The Forced War*, said: "We have decided to place the entire blame for the war upon Hitler."

Hitler did not want war. On July 19, 1940, he declared in his speech before the Reichstag: "I am, today, still saddened by the failure of my efforts to establish a friendship with England, which, I believe, would be a blessing for both peoples."

Hitler often traveled in his special train from Berlin to Munich and back. As soon as the people on either side of the tracks would see his train, they would stop their work and wave, or give the German salute. Hitler was one of us, and we were proud of him.

My father was a small farmer, who had to pay his property taxes every six months. The tax collector was a forestry worker in the same district, who was appointed by the finance department. Although his house was just 150 meters away from ours, my father would wear his best suit, to bring his contribution to our country. The paying of taxes was for my father an honorable and sacred duty. Compare this attitude with the corrupt behavior of today's politicians of the German Federal Republic, in regard to tax matters. Compare it to the attitude of Americans regarding the Internal Revenue Service.

Since Hitler's takeover of government was democratic, rather than by violent overthrow, he took away the rubber truncheons of the police. After so many Germans had been degraded by these weapons in Weimar times, it was no longer permitted to beat Germans. This clearly showed that the leadership of the Third Reich had trust, rather than fear, for the folk, and that the folk had trust, rather than fear, for their leaders. The crime rate was extremely low under Hitler. Please consider what it means today, that it is illegal to have a weapon. Weapon permits are virtually nonexistent today. This can only mean that the politicians of the Federal German Republic (BRD) distrust and fear their own people. Also, a drug problem was unheard of in Hitler's time.

The first holiday cruise ships for workers were built in Hitler's time. The big cruise ships, *Wilhelm Gustloff, Robert Ley, Cap Arkona* and others, enabled German workers to take sea cruises for little money. The ships were brand new, and most modern in design. These ships were barred from British harbors, basically to prevent the British workers from seeing what was available to German workers under Hitler's National Socialism. The favorite destinations were the Portuguese island of Madeira, as well as the Spanish islands and port cities.

In Hitler's times we perceived in our lives a breakthrough into a new dimension. A few years previously, the folk were in the greatest adversity, and now, a new and better future lay before us, after decisive changes of direction. Many foreigners sent their children to study in Germany where they wished to learn about Hitler's folkish economy and German technology, which was the apex of technological achievement.

Hitler had thereby shown the whole world that an economy could be built by the will of a people, without gold. This way was entirely new, and recommended itself to many poor peoples of the Earth.

Hitler's foreign capitalist opponents therefore viewed his new economic system as a declaration of war and a danger to the entire capitalist gold standard system, with its boundless credit that created debt-slavery, dependence and dissolution of the poor countries under Judeo-Anglo-American high finance. Germany was no longer a target for extortion.

World Jewish leaders brag: "We have the greatest power on Earth—gold."

Hitler and his able comrades developed and directed an efficient economic system out of adversity, which endangered the entire capitalist system. The gold price threatened to fall, which would mean universal disaster for these capitalists. This new economic system was not only historically unprecedented, with no basis upon gold, it was, from the beginning, serious competition against capitalism, of East and West.

This new economic system could only be destroyed by war, and our opponents began their preparations quite early. In his speech at Fulton in 1946, Churchill declared: "The war was not only waged to defeat fascism in Germany, but to conquer the German export market. We could have, if we had wanted, prevented war in 1935, without firing a shot, but we did not wish to do so."

"The war was not only waged to defeat fascism in Germany, but to conquer the German export market. We could have, if we had wanted, prevented war, without firing a shot, but we did not wish to do so."

The Jewish World Congress and capitalist England and France declared war on Germany, because their looter-system was in danger, and threatened with losses in the future. Nor will we forget that the U.S. leadership stood from the beginning, as one of the warmongers, even though they remained in the background at first. The value of their gold was endangered.

It was taken into account that the war which the Allies wished to force upon Germany would cause the deaths of millions of innocent people. World War II caused the deaths of some 55 million people, including 11 million Germans, of whom millions were women and children.

World War II was conducted as a war of genocide against Germany, to kill the maximum number of Germans, while destroying the German economy for all time. The bombardment of German cities resulting in the deaths of more than a million women and children make that policy clearly evident. This war was a many-million-fold bloodbath, caused by a small group of Judeo-Anglo-American capitalists, and their lackeys and stooges, on behalf of their gold and their money. Today, the archives are open. The truth is known. One needs only to make the effort to track down this secret story, according to Honore de Balzac, for this is where the real causes of war appear.

The "Cold War" temporarily spared the German people from total annihilation, but our elected "representatives" in the Bundestag work openly to dissolve the German folk, and to replace us with a multicultural society, a multinational state on German soil. Thus, will the victors, who conducted genocide against Germany in war, achieve their final goal?

In order to conceal and cover up the real background and causes of the war against Germany, every means is used against Hitler and the Third Reich: defamation, criminalization, the falsification of history and outright lies. It is alleged that the "democracies" had to defend themselves against Hitler's plans to "conquer the world." This is absolute nonsense, shameless calumny and lying atrocity propaganda, which is also spread by postwar German politicians and the mass media. The entire political establishment of today is determined to conceal the truth about Hitler's time. Patriotic Germans who reveal the truth are thrown in jail, despite the "guarantee" under Article 5 of the German constitution, which states that everyone is free to express his opinions.

Today, the capitalist German Federal Republic has a debt of 2,355 billion marks. That is monstrous and inconceivable. Some 5.7 million unemployed have been jobless for a decade, and the so-called ABM-manpower are concealed unemployed, who make up 1.5 million of the actual jobless figure. The huge national debt no longer allows the financing of job-creation programs. Economically, the Federal Republic of Germany is finished. Under Hitler, such a collapse would not be possible.

Today's economic and cultural decline in Germany and the retreat from German values result from the victors' imposition of their capitalist, pseudo-democratic system. The unmistakable goal is to bring about the distortion and destruction of Germany's great culture-bearing folk, through alienation and the falsification of German history. If German justice prescribes hanging for those committing high treason, why are those unpunished who seek the destruction and replacement of the German folk with a multicultural society? So far, we have been denied our democratic right of a referendum on such important national questions.

The German Federal Republic uses the word, "evident" (well-known) to suppress freedom of expression in regard to important topics. The courts and the news media are the whores of the Money Power behind the curtain of anonymity, just as John Swinton, former publisher of *The New York Times*, revealed in 1914.

National Socialism could only be impeded by imposing war upon Germany, who had to fight against overwhelming material and military might. Compared with parasitic capitalism, with its great profits for the few, who must always rely upon war to attain their goals, National Socialism was and still is the far better alternative. ❖

FRIEDRICH KURRICK was an expert on the domestic policy of the Third Reich with a strong interest in fascist economics and Hitler's role in solving the depression in Germany.

The Nuremberg Mock Trials

A COMPENDIUM OF SELECT QUOTATIONS

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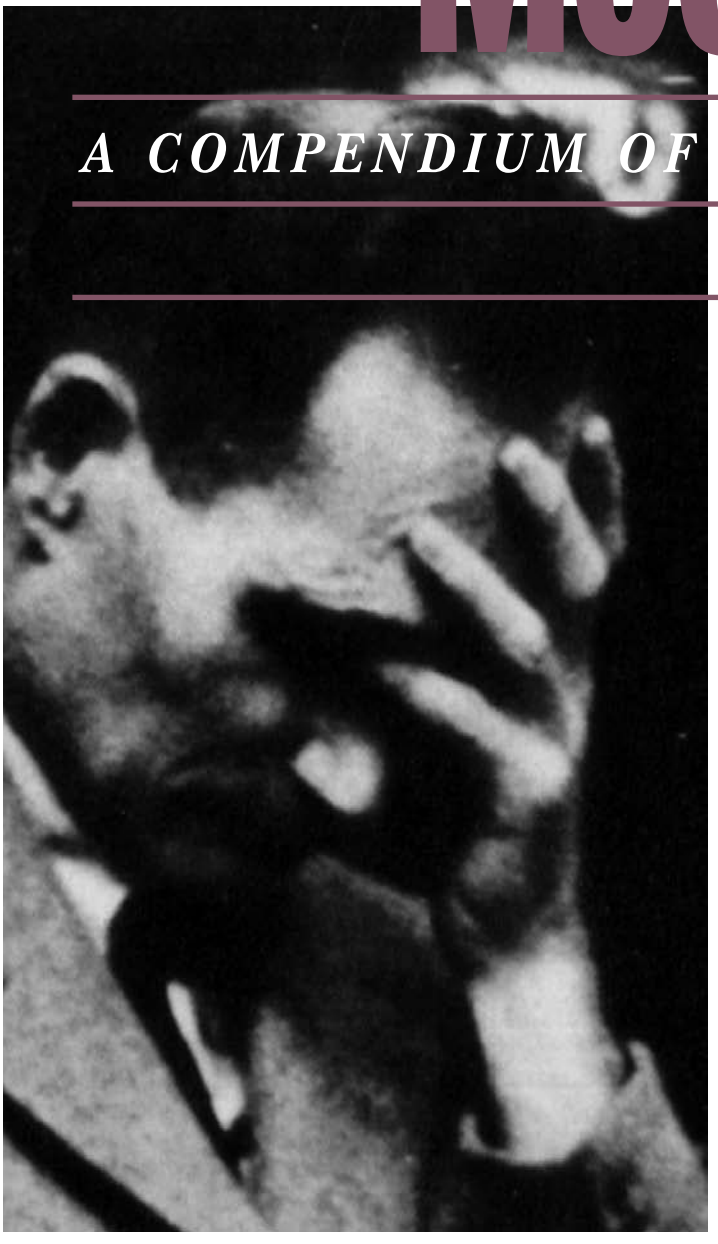

Here, Rudolf Hess holds his head in his hand at trial.

THE GREATEST STATESMEN, JURISTS AND patriots of the 20th century condemned the Nuremberg trials as the worst kangaroo court, modeled after the mock trials of Jesus Christ that sentenced Him to torture and crucifixion. Ironically, the Germans who were later proven not guilty were executed and imprisoned, all in violation of the *ex post facto* principles of the Constitution of the United States. But the George W. Bush regime—guilty of every crime the Germans were falsely accused of and worse—is today under the jurisdiction of laws against war crimes, yet these war criminals, brazenly guilty of hypocrisy, lies, torture, mass destruction, treason, *ad infinitum*, get away with mass murder.

What follows is a compendium of little-known quotes from several dozen great thinkers, presidents, lawmakers, lawyers, judges, military men, and even a Supreme Court justice, that roundly condemns and exposes the Nuremberg Trials for what they were: a fraud, a farce and a travesty against true justice. Mr. Bush take heed: it could one day be you and your generals on trial.

"The Nuremberg Trials . . . had been popular throughout the world and particularly in the United States. Equally popular was the sentence already announced by the high tribunal: death. But what kind of trial was this? . . . The Constitution was not a collection of loosely given political promises subject to broad interpretation. It was not a list of pleasing platitudes to be set lightly aside when expediency required it. It was the foundation of the American system of law and justice, and [Robert Taft] was repelled by the picture of his country discarding those Constitutional precepts in order to punish a vanquished enemy." —**U.S. President John F. Kennedy**, *Profiles in Courage,* 189-190

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"I think the Nuremberg trials are a black page in the history of the world. . . . I discussed the legality of these trials with some of the lawyers and some of the judges who participated therein. They did not attempt to justify their action on any legal ground, but rested their position on the fact that in their opinion, the parties convicted were guilty. . . . This action is contrary to the fundamental laws under which this country has lived for many hundreds of years, and I think cannot be justified by any line of reasoning. I think the Israeli trial of Adolf Eichmann is exactly in the same category as the Nuremberg trials. As a lawyer, it has always been my view that a crime must be defined before you can be guilty of committing it. That has not occurred in either of the trials I refer to herein." **—Edgar N. Eisenhower, American attorney** (brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower)

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"Step by step I have arrived at the conviction that the aims of communism in Europe are sinister and fatal. At the Nuremberg Trials, I, together with my Russian colleague, condemned Nazi aggression and terror. I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt. We ignored Hitler's pleadings not to enter into war. Now we are forced to realize that Hitler was right. He offered us the cooperation of Germany. Instead, since 1945, we have been facing the immense power of the Soviet Union. I feel ashamed and humiliated to see that the aims we accused Hitler of, are being relentlessly pursued now, only under a different label." **—British Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross**, Chief Prosecutor at Nuremberg

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"I may, and do, say that I have always regarded the Nuremberg prosecutions as a step backward in international law, and a precedent that will prove embarrassing, if not disastrous, in the future." **—Justice Learned Hand**, one of the great judges of the 20th century

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"This kangaroo court at Nuremburg was officially known as the 'International Military Tribunal.' That name is a libel on the military profession. The tribunal was not a military one in any sense. The only military men among the judges were the Russians. . . . At Nuremberg, mankind and our present civilization were on trial, with men whose own hands were bloody sitting on the judges' seats. One of the judges came from the country which committed the Katyn Forest massacre and produced an array of witnesses to swear at Nuremberg that the Germans had done it." **—Rear Admiral Dan V. Gallery (U.S.N.)**

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"The designation and definition by the London Charter of the so-called crimes, with which the defendants were charged, after such so-called offenses were committed, clearly violated the well-established rule against *ex post facto* legislation in criminal matters. The generally accepted doctrine is expressed in the adage: *'Nullum crimen sine lege'*—a person cannot be sentenced to punishment for a crime unless he had infringed a law in force at the time he committed the offense and unless that law prescribed the penalty. Courts in passing on this proposition had declared that: 'It is to be observed that this maxim is not a limitation of sovereignty, but is a general principle of justice adhered to by all civilized nations.' In my opinion, there was no legal justification for the trial, conviction or sentence of the so-called 'war criminals' by the Nuremberg Tribunal. We have set a bad precedent. It should not be followed in the future." **—William L. Hart**, justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio

"I believe now that Hitler and the German people did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of balance of power."

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"About this whole judgment there is the spirit of vengeance, and vengeance is seldom justice. The hanging of the 11 men convicted will be a blot on the American record which we shall long regret." **—U.S. Sen. Robert A. Taft**

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"No matter how many books are written or briefs filed, no matter how finely the lawyers analyzed it, the crime for which the Nazis were tried had never been formalized as a crime with the definiteness required by our legal standards, nor outlawed with a death penalty by the international community. By our standards that crime arose under an *ex post facto* law. Goering, *et al.*, deserved severe punishment. But their guilt did not justify us in substituting power for principle." **—U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas**

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"My conclusion is that the entire program of war crimes trials, either by international courts, the members of which comprise those of the victorious nations, or by military courts of a single victor nation, is basically without legal or moral authority. . . . The fact remains that the victor nations in World War II, while still at fever heat of hatred for an enemy nation, found patriots of the enemy nation guilty for doing their patriotic duty. This is patently unlawful and immoral. One of the most shameful incidents connected with the War Crimes Trials prosecutions has to do with the investigations and the preparation of the cases for trial. The records of trials which our commission examined disclosed that a great majority of the official investigators, employed by the U.S. government to secure evidence and to locate defendants, were persons with a preconceived dis-

HULTON GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

Above, wealthy industrialist Friedrich Flick at his trial in Nuremberg *in 1947 for complicity in helping Adolf Hitler achieve power and extend his conquests. Flick assumed a pose of injured innocence with regard to this and other alleged crimes, asserting that "nothing will convince us that we are war criminals." Below, former Luftwaffe Air Marshal Hermann Goering sits with Rudolf Hess to his left. Goering managed to kill himself before his scheduled execution. Hess was sentenced to life and was found dead on August 17, 1987. Officially he committed suicide, but doubts have been raised about the possibility of a 93-year-old man in poor health being able to strangle himself without "help" from someone else. Most likely his guards killed him.*

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

like for these enemy aliens, and their conduct was such that they resorted to a number of illegal, unfair, and cruel methods and duress to secure confessions of guilt and to secure accusations by defendants against other defendants. In fact, in the Malmedy case, the only evidence before the court, upon which the convictions and sentences were based, consisted of the statements and testimony of the defendants themselves. The testimony of one defendant against another was secured by subterfuge, false promises of immunity, and by mock trials and threats." **—Edward Leroy Van Roden, presiding judge**

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"It was clear from the outset that a death sentence would be pronounced against me, as I have always regarded the trial as a purely political act by the victors, but I wanted to see this trial through for my people's sake and I did at least expect that I should not be denied a soldier's death. Before God, my country, and my conscience I feel myself free of the blame that an enemy tribunal has attached to me." **—Reichsmarshal Herman Goering**, in David Irving, *Goering: A Biography*, William

Morrow and Co., New York, 1989, 506

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"[The Nuremberg] war crimes trials were based upon a complete disregard of sound legal precedents, principles and procedures. The court had no real jurisdiction over the accused or their offenses; it invented *ex post facto* crimes; it permitted the accusers to act as prosecutors, judges, jury and executioners; and it admitted to the group of prosecutors those who had been guilty of crimes as numerous and atrocious as those with which the accused were charged. Hence, it is not surprising that these trials degraded international jurisprudence as never before in human experience." **—Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D.**

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"It is not right to bring to trial officers or men who have acted under orders from higher authority. . . . The most brutal act of the war was the dropping of the atom bombs on Japan. . . . I consider it wrong to try admirals, generals and air marshals for carrying out definite orders from the highest authority. . . . [T]he Allies were far from guiltless and should have taken that into fuller consideration." **—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B**.

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"I consider the war trials as one of the more disgraceful manifestations of the post-war hysteria." **—Vice Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, U.S.N**.

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"I was from the beginning very unhappy about the Nuremberg trials. . . . [T]he weak points of such trials are obvious: they are trials of the vanquished by the victors instead of by an impartial tribunal; furthermore the trials are only of the crimes committed by the vanquished, and the fact that the Katyn massacre of Polish officers was never properly investigated casts doubt on the conduct of such trials." **—T.S. Eliot.**

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"My opinion always has been that the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials were acts of vengeance. War is a political and not a legal act, and if at the termination of a war, should it be considered that certain of the enemy's leaders are politically too dangerous to be left at large, then, as Napoleon was, they should be banished to some island. To bring them to trial under *post facto* law, concocted to convict them, is a piece of hideous hypocrisy and humbug." **—Maj. Gen. J.F.C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O**.

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"I am quite clear that any trial of defeated foes by their victors is a mistake and a precedent which should not be followed among what are commonly described as civilized nations." **—Dr. George Peabody Gooch, C.H.**, British historian

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"I have a very long record of opposition to the holding of these trials, which began with speeches in the House of Lords during the war and has continued ever since." **—Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D**.

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"The war crimes trials were a reversion to the ancient practice of the savage extermination of a defeated enemy and particularly of its leaders. The precedent set by these trials will continue to plague their authors." **—Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, U.S.N.**

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"I could never accept the Nuremberg Trials as representing a fair and just procedure." **—Dr. Igor I. Sikorsky**

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"I have always regarded the Nuremberg Trials as a travesty upon justice, and the farce was made even more noisome with Russia participating as one of the judges." **—Charles Callan Tansill, Ph.D.**

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"To me the Nuremberg trials have always been totally inexcusable and a horrible travesty on justice. This is especially true when such trials are used to punish the men of the military services who were directing those services in time of war, and thus giving nothing more than an expression of the basic purposes of their whole adult life. In the execution of their wartime duties, these officers naturally carried out, to the letter, the orders and directions which they received from the head of their government. If an officer . . . should ever, for one instant, consider disregard or disobedience to his government's orders, all cohesion in the military services would fail, from that moment, and the military services would fail in the one reason for their existence—the waging of successful war in the interests of their country." **—Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U.S.N.**

"To me the Nuremberg trials have always been totally inexcusable and a horrible travesty on justice. This is especially true when such trials are used to punish the men of the military services. . . ."

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"The tribunal claimed in theory the right—it certainly had the power—to declare any act a war crime. But it interpreted Article 6 of the charter creating it, as excluding from its consideration any act committed by the victorious powers. As a consequence any act proved to have been committed by the victorious powers could not be declared by the tribunal a war crime. For this reason, the indiscriminate bombing of civilians which had indisputably been initiated by Great Britain was excluded from consideration as a war crime by the Tribunal." **—F.J.P. Veale**, English jurist and author

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"Unfortunately, humanity does not seem to have advanced beyond the motto, 'The winner is always right.' " **—Lt. Gen. Fahri Belen**, Turkish army

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"It is the victors who write the history." **—Patrick J. Buchanan** ❖

Ralph Forbes, a former Marine, computer programmer and longtime political activist, lives in Arkansas. He worked closely in earlier years with George Lincoln Rockwell and has long supported nationalist causes in America. He has also been involved in publishing scores of pamphlets and booklets on related patriotic and religious subjects.

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Bonaparte & Hitler
Versus the International Bankers

BY STEPHEN M. GOODSON

INTRODUCTION

The creation of credit and money out of nothing as a means of exchanging goods and services has been a fundamental dynamic of economic history since man first civilized his existence. This essay will deal with two famed leaders who fully understood the nature of the money power.

One of the most significant landmarks in the history of modern times took place in August 1694, when the Bank of England was established by a retired pirate, William Paterson, who was fronting for a group of Amsterdam bankers. The initial prospectus stated openly that "the Bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing."[1]

The bank immediately granted King William III a loan of 1.2 million pounds in gold and silver coins at 8 percent interest *per annum*, and then proceeded to print bank notes of the same amount. Today the national debt of Britain exceeds 400 billion pounds or 46.5 percent of national income.[2]

Eventually these interest payments could not be funded by governments out of customs and excise duties and led to the almost worldwide introduction of a personal income tax about 100 years ago.[3] This tax was first proposed by Karl Marx in 1848 as point No. 2 of his *Communist Manifesto*.

Numerous intellectuals, monetary reformers and political leaders have attempted to eradicate the corrupt system of usury, which, in spite of the superabundance generated by the technological age, has been responsible for so much enslavement, poverty and chaos.

All wars, both major and minor, of the last three centuries may be linked to the usurers' system of debt slavery. Both the American War of Independence and the American Civil War were fought over the introduction of a dishonest money system.[4]

Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler have been the subjects of numerous biographical analogies. Among the more well-known similarities are their "foreign" backgrounds of Corsica and Austria respectively, their admiration for Britain and her institutions, their near-successful attempts at unifying continental Europe, their failed military campaigns in Russia and their early deaths in their 50s before their life's work had been accomplished. Their most notable achievement, monetary reform, has been almost entirely ignored by both establishment and Revisionist historians alike.

It may be assumed that Bonaparte first became aware of the benefits of an honest money system, which was based on neither gold nor interest, when the Constituent Assembly in Paris introduced assignats[5] on November 2, 1789. Initially they were secured and convertible into ecclesiastical property and crown lands, and bore interest at 5 percent *per annum*. However, on August 27, 1790, they were turned from bonds into paper currency and paid no interest.

These paper currency notes were an immediate success. The economy revived, unemployment ended, and foreign trade flourished with exporters paying their costs in paper and receiving settlement in coin. However, with the outbreak of war in 1792, additional notes were issued, which precipitated an inflation in prices. The unregulated and uncontrolled emission of these notes ultimately led to their demise, and on February 4, 1797, they were replaced by metallic currency.

As a result of a successful campaign against the Sardinians and Austrians in April 1796, Bonaparte was able to remit 23 million francs in gold and silver. However, it was not until November 9, 1799, when he became consul, that he was able to stabilize the monetary situation. Fortunately for France, in that year Britain, as a result of a poor wheat harvest, was forced to import large quantities of wheat from the continent. With her population on the verge of starvation and the value of the pound having depreciated, Britain was amenable to a peace treaty, which was eventually concluded at Amiens in March 1803. Having secured peace, Bonaparte was now able to embark on his great civilizing mission.

He was, however, very mindful of the fact that big money always remains in hiding and only acts through agents, who are often unaware of the aims they are pursuing. He realized that international money stood behind every foreign enemy, every monarch and every political party, including the Jacobins, stating on one occasion that: "The hand that gives is above the hand that takes. Money has no motherland. Financiers are without patriotism and without decency. Their sole object is gain."[6]

Bonaparte had very clear ideas as to how he wished the French economy to be run. He defined his system as being for the application of the resources of government, including finances, for the benefit and use of his people for the greater glory of God. His system was for the maintenance of spiritual as against material values, the nation as against political parties, patriotism as against greed, loyalty as against fear.[7]

The bedrock of the economy was to be agriculture, "for that is the soul of the people . . . the foundations of the kingdom."[8]

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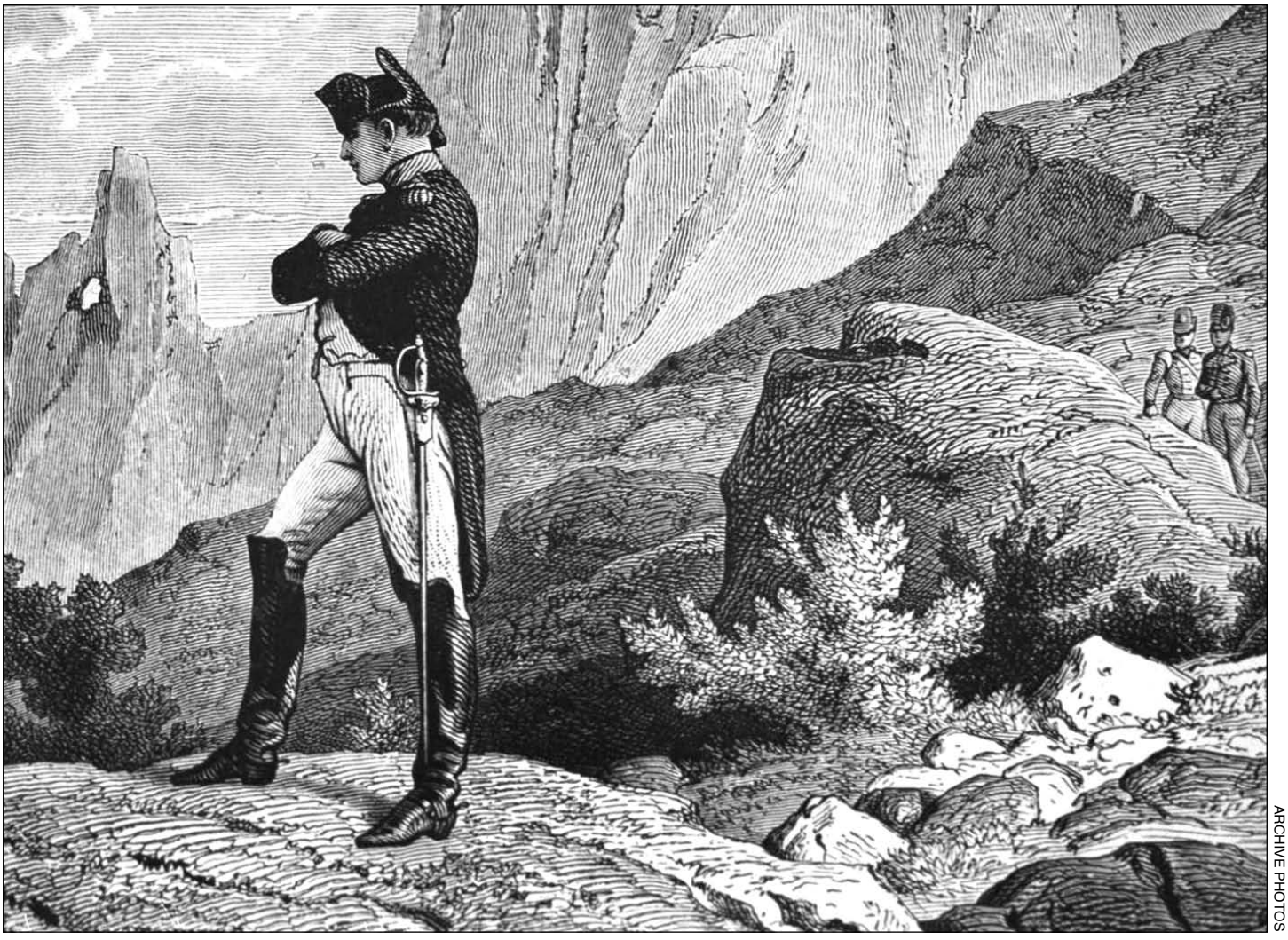
Next in importance was industry, which "ministers to the comfort and happiness of the population."[9] A poor third came foreign trade, which only consists of the surplus of agriculture and industry. In his opinion, "Foreign trade ought to be the servant of agriculture and home industry. These last ought never to be subordinated to foreign trade.[10]

Bonaparte would not allow loans to be employed for current expenditure, whether civil or military, under any circumstances. On the subject of debt he had this to say:

> One has only to consider what loans can lead to in order to realize their danger. Therefore I would never have anything to do with them and have always striven against them. At one time people asserted that I did not issue loans because I possessed no credit and could find nobody who would lend me anything. That is quite false. That surely implies a very scanty knowledge of human nature and an ignorance of stock exchange methods if people imagine that I could find no one ready to lend. It was not part of my system.[11]

His first act on assuming power was to establish the *Banque de France,* on January 18, 1800, as a limited company, which commenced operations on February 20 of that year. He made himself president of the bank, declaring that: "The bank does not belong to the shareholders only; it also belongs to the



ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Above: *Bonaparte on the cliffs of St. Helena gazes down at the sea. He was sent to the remote island after his famous defeat at Waterloo and died there soon after. The Chemistry and Toxicology Unit of the FBI tested two of Bonaparte's hairs. These hairs, given to the young Betsy Balcombe in 1818, three years before Bonaparte's death on St. Helena, showed levels of arsenic that were, in the words of the FBI, "consistent with arsenic poisoning." The research of Ben Weider (*Assassination at St. Helena Revisited*), based as it is on eyewitness accounts and modern technology, now stands as more than a simple theory or thesis. It constitutes a solidly based, reasonable interpretation of history; those who disagree with it will need to counter with research of equal quality and arguments of equal strength.* **Facing page:** *French national hero Napoleon Bonaparte in full military garb and with hand placed in his shirt—a pose for which he is famous.*

state, since the state has entrusted to it the privilege of issuing money. I wish the bank to be in sufficient measure in the hands of the state, but not too much so."[12]

In 1803 Bonaparte's bank became the sole issuer of bank notes. He was so suspicious and distrustful of bankers that he personally supervised the operations of the treasury, lest the secrets of his monetary policies leak out and be exploited by speculators. Bonaparte was his own banker, who controlled both the creation and distribution of money and credit, to the chagrin of the international bankers, who were virtually excluded from operating in continental markets.

After France had abandoned the loan markets of the City of London, a fog of depression settled on its fraternity of bankers and usurers. In typical fashion the London press began to stir up trouble for Bonaparte. He was accused of having not observed the conditions of the Treaty of Amiens. Relations finally broke down when Bonaparte refused to sign a trade treaty, which would promote "free trade" and globalization, and force him to relinquish his isolationist policy.

Britain, under the direction of her international bankers, proceeded to bankroll[13] Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Sweden and duly declared war on France. The coalition forces exceeded 600,000. Bonaparte could not muster even a third of that number, and would, under normal circumstances, have been compelled to secure a banker's loan in order to arm and feed them. On December 20, 1803, Bonaparte trumped the warmongers by selling Louisiana to the United States for 3 million pounds sterling. A brief period of peace and prosperity ensued.

However, in 1806, a new coalition, consisting of Britain, Russia and Prussia, at the behest of the last-named country, took to the field. Although the coalition forces were defeated at Jena on October 14, 1806, Bonaparte was forced to engage in a series of needless and senseless wars for the next eight years in order to protect France and her new economic dispensation. He promulgated the continental blockade, whose object was to

destroy Britain's export trade, as he realized that Britain could not finance her imports and bankroll her allies at the same time.

In the end overwhelming force obliged Bonaparte to retreat after defeat at the "Battle of the Nations," east of Leipzig, on October 19, 1813. On April 11, 1814, he abdicated, at Fontainebleau.

He tried to stage a comeback at Waterloo on June 18, 1815, but this time he was constrained to seek a loan of 5 million pounds from the City of London, which was presumably never repaid. In conclusion we may ponder what Bonaparte had to say to his former chamberlain and constant companion for 18 months on the island of St. Helena, comte de Las Cases:[14]

> The kings gave no consideration to the position in which they stood. In their blind fury they let loose against me forces (of popular hatred) which I had studiously refrained from arousing against them. Peoples and kings misunderstood me. Yet I had restored thrones, I had recalled nobles. These thrones and these nobles may again find themselves threatened. (Let them remember that I fixed and consecrated the reasonable limits of the people's rights.)
>
> Vague, peremptory, undefined claims may once more be made. . . . Such work as mine is not done twice in a century. I saved the revolution as it lay dying; I cleansed it of its crimes; I held it up to the people shining with fame. I inspired France and Europe with new ideas, which will never be forgotten. . . . France's finances are the best in the world. To whom does she owe them? If I had not been overthrown I would have made a complete change in the appearance of commerce as well as of industry. The efforts of the French people were extraordinary. Prosperity and progress were growing immeasurably. Enlightenment was making giant strides. New ideas were everywhere heard and published, for I took pains to introduce science among the people. . . . If I had been given time there would soon have been no more artisans in France; they would all have become artists.[15]

"The struggle against international finance capital and loan-capital has become one of the most important points in the program on which the German nation has based its fight for economic freedom and independence."

Adolf Hitler

At the end of November 1918, Hitler returned to Munich and then proceeded to a military camp in Traunstein in southeastern Bavaria. When the camp was disbanded in April 1919, he went back to Munich, which was still being ruled by a Soviet republic founded by Kurt Eisner.

At the beginning of May, a few days after the communist revolution had been terminated on May 1, 1919 by the Bavarian *Freikorps*, Hitler was summoned as a member of the 2nd Infantry Regiment to attend a course on political instruction. The purpose of this course of lectures was to provide the soldiers with a background of politics, which would enable them to monitor the many revolutionary and political movements present in Munich at that time.

One of the lecturers was a former construction engineer turned economist, Gottfried Feder (1883-1941).[16] His first lecture was entitled "The Abolition of the Interest-Servitude." Hitler was enthralled by what he heard, and this was to be a turning point in his political career. The following quotations from *Mein Kampf* reflect his initial thoughts.

> For the first time in my life I heard a discussion which dealt with the principles of stock exchange capital and capital which was used for loan activities. After hearing the first lecture delivered by Feder, the idea immediately came into my head that I had found a way to one of the most essential prerequisites for the founding of a new party.
>
> To my mind, Feder's merit consisted in the ruthless and trenchant way in which he described the double character of the capital engaged in stock exchange and loan transaction, laying bare the fact that this capital is ever and always dependent on the payment of interest. In fundamental questions his statements were so full of common sense that those who criticized him did not deny that *au fond* his ideas were sound but they doubted whether it be possible to put these ideas into practice. To me this seemed the strongest point in Feder's teaching, though others considered it a weak point.[17]

And again,

> . . . I understood immediately that here was a truth of transcendental importance for the future of the German people. The absolute separation of stock-exchange capital from the economic life of the nation would make it possible to oppose the process of internationalization in German business without at the same time attacking capital as such, for to do this would be to jeopardize the foundations of our national independence. I clearly saw what was developing in Germany, and I realized then that the stiffest fight we would have to wage would not be against the enemy nations but against international capital. In Feder's speech I found an effective rallying-cry for our coming struggle.[18]

Further, he wrote, "The struggle against international finance capital and loan-capital has become one of the most important points in the program on which the German nation has based its fight for economic freedom and independence."[19]

A few weeks later Hitler received an instruction from his superiors to investigate a political association called the *Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (German Workers Party). At this meeting held in the Sterneckerbrau Inn in Munich, about 20 to 25 persons were present. The main speaker was Gottfried Feder.

Shortly thereafter Hitler joined this party and received a provisional certificate of membership numbered seven. His first act on assuming control of the party was to rename it the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers Party).

Feder, who was the principal drafter of the party's 25

TIME/LIFE

Above, Adolf Hitler attends a parade *flanked by Alfred Rosenberg, editor of the party newspaper (left), and Friedrich Weber, leader of a freelance military unit allied with Hitler. Hitler worked hard to become a master speaker, studying theatric gesture and voice projection; his oratorical style was mesmerizing. According to the editors of the Time/Life book production* The Twisted Dream*, Hitler "could play like a virtuoso on the well-tempered piano of middle-class hearts." And why not? When he assumed power in Germany the nation was in a shambles yet in just a decade, the Fuehrer had Germany poised to resume her onetime status as a world power.*

points, became the architect and theoretician of the program[20] until his unfortunate dismissal as secretary of state for economic affairs in August 1934.

Approximately 40 percent of Feder's "The Program of the NSDAP" is devoted to economic and financial policies. Below are some of the highlights.

> Adolf Hitler prints its two main points in leaded type: "*The Common Interest Before Self—the Spirit of the Program—Abolition of the Thralldom of Interest—the Core of National Socialism*." Once these two points are achieved, it means a victory of the approaching universalist ordering of society in the true state over the present-day separation of state, nation and economics under the corrupting influence of the individualist theory of society as now constructed. The sham state of today, oppressing the working classes and protecting the pirated gains of bankers and stock exchange speculators, is the area for reckless private enrichment and for the lowest political profiteering; it gives no thought to its people, and provides no high moral bond of union. The power of money, most ruthless of all powers, holds absolute control, and exercises corrupting, destroying influence on state, nation, society, morals, drama, literature and on all matters of morality, less easy to estimate.[21]
>
> "Break down the thralldom of interest" is our war cry.[22] What do we mean by thralldom of interest? The landowner is under this thralldom, who has to raise loans to finance his farming operations, loans at such high interest as almost to eat up the results of his labor, or who is forced to make debts and to drag the mortgages after him like so much weight of lead.
>
> So is the worker, producing in shops and factories for a pittance, whilst the shareholder draws dividends and bonuses which he has not worked for. So is the earning middle class, whose work goes almost entirely to pay the interest on bank overdrafts.[23]
>
> Thralldom of interest is the real expression for the antagonisms, capital versus labor, blood versus money, creative work versus exploitation. The necessity of breaking this thralldom is of such vast importance for our nation and our race, that on it alone depends our nation's hope of rising up from its shame and slavery; in fact, the hope of recovering happiness, prosperity and civilization throughout the world. It is the pivot on which everything turns; it is far more than a mere necessity of financial policy. Whilst its principles and consequences bite deep into political and economic life, it is a leading question for economic study, and thus affects every single individual and demands a decision from each one: Service to the nation or unlimited private enrichment. It means a solution of the Social Question.[24]
>
> Our financial principle: Finance shall exist for the benefit of the state; the financial magnates shall not form a

state within the state. Hence our aim to break the thralldom of interest.

Relief of the state, and hence of the nation, from its indebtedness to the great financial houses, which lend on interest.

Nationalization of the Reichsbank and the issuing houses, which lend on interest.

Provision of money for all great public objects (waterpower, railroads etc), not by means of loans, but by granting non-interest bearing state bonds or without using ready money.

Introduction of a fixed standard of currency on a secured basis.

Creation of a national bank of business development (currency reform) for granting non-interest bearing loans.

Fundamental remodeling of the system of taxation on social-economic principles. Relief of the consumer from the burden of indirect taxation, and of the producer from crippling taxation (fiscal reform and relief from taxation).[25]

Wanton printing of bank notes, without creating new values, means inflation. We all lived through it. But the correct conclusion is that an issue of non-interest-bearing bonds by the state cannot produce inflation if new values are at the same time created.

The fact that today great economic enterprises cannot be set on foot without recourse to loans is sheer lunacy. Here is where reasonable use of the state's right to produce money which might produce most beneficial results.[26]

Feder was appointed secretary for economic affairs when the National Socialists came to power on January 30, 1933, but his efforts to implement official National Socialist economic policy were immediately frustrated by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who had been appointed president of the *Reichsbank* in March 1933. Schacht was an enigmatic character. Although he was born in Tingleff, Schleswig-Holstein in 1870, his family originally came from Hungary. In 1903 at the age of 26 he joined the Dresdner Bank, and in 1908 he became a Freemason.

He was also a student of Hebrew[27] as he deemed that knowledge of this language was necessary if one wished to advance one's career in banking.

Schacht immediately set out to destroy Feder's plans, which culminated in the latter's removal from office in August 1934, after Schacht had been appointed head of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

This tragic dismissal may be partially attributed to Hitler's lack of understanding of financial and economic matters. He admitted as much when he first met Feder in 1919, "Thus the judgment arrived at by Gottfried Feder determined me to make a fundamental study of a question with which I had hitherto not been very familiar."[28]

A somewhat attenuated version of monetary reform was introduced. In order to finance the state's work and rearmament programs, two dummy corporations called *Gesellschaft fuer Offentliche Arbeiten* (Offa) and *Metallforschung Gesellschaft* (Mefo) were established. These corporations accepted bills of exchange from suppliers who fulfilled state orders. These bills of exchange were then discounted at the *Reichsbank* at a rate of 4 percent. They were issued for three months only, which was clearly unsatisfactory in view of the long-term nature of the various projects they were financing. They could, however, be extended at three monthly intervals for up to five years.

In January 1939 matters came to a head when Schacht refused extension of RM3 billion worth of Offa and Mefo bills, because of fears of "inflation." On January 7, 1939, he sent Hitler the following memorandum:

1) The Reich must spend only that amount covered by taxes.

2) Full financial control must be returned to the Ministry of Finance. (Then forced to pay for anything the army desired.)

3) Price and wage control must be rendered effective. The existing mismanagement must be eliminated.

4) The use of the money and investment markets must be at the sole discretion of the Reichsbank. [This meant a practical elimination of Goering's Four Year Plan.]"[29]

By these means Schacht intended to collapse the German economy, which had increased its gross national product during the period 1933-39 by 100 percent. Finally Hitler woke up.

By these means Schacht intended to collapse the German economy, which had increased its gross national product during the period 1933-39 by 100 percent. Finally Hitler woke up. He angrily rejected the recommendations of the *Reichsbank*, describing them as "mutiny."[30] On January 19, 1939 he sacked the impudent lackey of international finance.[31] Without further ado he instructed the *Reichsbank* to issue all credits requested by the state. A form of *Federgeld* (Feder money) was now in circulation, although the bills of exchange still attracted interest.

A new *Reichsbank* law, which was promulgated on June 15, 1939, made the bank "unconditionally subordinated to the sovereignty of the state."[32] Article 3 of the law decreed that the bank should be "directed and managed according to the instructions and under the supervision of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor."[33] Hitler was now his own banker, but having departed from the fold of international swindlers and usurers he would, like Bonaparte, suffer the same fate: the ruination of his people and country.

Events quickly unraveled. On March 31, 1939, Poland received a blank check[34] from Britain, which unilaterally offered to guarantee her sovereignty. This merely served to stiffen Polish resistance to Hitler's genuine desire to achieve a permanent solution of all outstanding issues emanating from the Treaty of Versailles.

The more than 1 million Germans living in Poland were subjected to attacks and outrages of increasing intensity. These provocations were stoically ignored.[35]

In a last-bid attempt to prevent war, the Germans offered the Poles the *Marienwerder* proposals[36] on August 30, 1939. The four main points were: (1) return of Danzig (97 percent German) to the Reich; (2) construction of a 60-mile autobahn

and railroad connecting West and East Prussia; (3) an exchange of German and Polish populations; and (4) retention of the 1919 borders. The recalcitrant Poles did not deign to consider these eminently reasonable terms. The ensuing forced war resulted in victory for the international financiers and defeat and slavery for all the people of Europe.

Today the bankers reign supreme. The European Union with its commissars in Brussels and its so-called "European" Central Bank headquartered in Frankfurt,[37] increasingly resembles the old Soviet Union. It is ironic that one of the most basic freedoms, freedom of speech, is largely absent in most of Europe,[38] except for Russia and a few minor states.

Notwithstanding the inability of Bonaparte and Hitler to liberate Europe, it behooves us to appreciate that what they achieved was not done in vain. It is incumbent on us to learn and understand the fundamentals of usury and to spread that knowledge relentlessly, until our material and spiritual liberties have been restored. ❖

STEPHEN GOODSON studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. He heads the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa and is currently a director of the central bank there.

ENDNOTES:

[1] George Knupffer, *The Struggle for World Power*, London, 1971, 91.

[2] Figure in 2000. In 1900 the national debt amounted to 600 million pounds sterling.

[3] The extraction of interest on money created out of nothing affects homeowners no differently, who often end up paying five or six times the initial value of a house over a period of 30 years. The money creation process works as follows: A depositor gives a bank a check for $1,000. If the fractional reserve rate applicable to this investment is 10 percent, this entitles the bank to lend to a borrower $9,000, who will be able to write out checks for that amount. The bank has therefore created $9,000 out of nothing and will require the borrower to pay interest on the full amount. The bank will also insist on the provision of two to three times security for the loan, which security is subject to forfeiture in the event of default. In order to confuse the public, banks maintain the pretense that they are on a full reserve system and therefore lend out only what they receive (in this case $1,000) and that the difference in interest rates, on the accepted deposit and the equivalent loaned amount, represents their profit margin. They are in fact operating a fractional reserve system and their profits are exorbitant. If a bank pays 6 percent on $1,000 ($60 per annum) and charges 10 percent on $9,000 ($900 per annum) it is making a profit of $900-$60 = $840 + $900 = 93 percent per annum. In order to balance its books the bank increases the value of the $1,000 deposit to $10,000. The $1,000 portion is known as a primary deposit and the $9,000 portion as a derivative deposit.

[4] The prosperity of the American colonies was achieved as a result of the introduction of local debt-free currencies. They were also known as Colonial scrip. The probable impetus behind the Civil War was not the propaganda smokescreen of slavery, but a plan to make the United States weak by dividing it into two feeble federations, and making it therefore susceptible to the imposition of a fraudulent money system. President Abraham Lincoln saw through the European bankers' scheme. In Document No. 23, 76th Congress Senate, 91 he stated that: "The Government should create, issue and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of consumers. The privilege of creating and issuing money is the supreme prerogative of Government, the Government's greatest creative opportunity." He proceeded to issue his famous greenbacks debt-free, but paid the ultimate price and was assassinated on Good Friday April 14, 1865. These greenbacks amounting to $450 million were retired in 1994 and replaced by debt-based bank notes.

[5] *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 29, 625-6.

[6] R. McNair Wilson, *Monarchy or Money Power*, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1934, 92.

[7] This is similar to the motto of Vichy France, "*travail, famille, patrie*," or "work, family, fatherland."

[8] Wilson, *op. cit.,* 97.

[9] Wilson, *op. cit.,* 97.

[10] Wilson, *op. cit.,* 97.

[11] Wilson, *op. cit.,* 96.

[12] *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 3, 132.

[13] According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964, Vol. 19, 573, the Rothschilds "raised" 100,000,000 pounds for the European governments during the Napoleonic wars.

[14] Las Cases, Emmanuel Augustine Dieudonne Joseph, comte de (1766-1842). He recorded Bonaparte's reminiscences, reflections and aspirations, which were later published in the Memorial de Sainte-Helene.

[15] Wilson, *op. cit.,* 98-99.

[16] In 1917 Feder formed an organization called the *Deutscher Kampfbund gegen Zinsknechtschaft* (German Fighting League for the Breaking of Interest Slavery).

[17] Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Hurst and Blackett, London, 1942, 122.

[18] *Ibid.,* 124.

[19] *Ibid.,* 124.

[20] Gottfried Pedert, The Program of the NSDA, *The National Socialist German Workers' Party and its General Conceptions,* translated by E.T.S. Dugdale, Fritz Eher Verlag, Munich, 1932.

[21] *Ibid.,* 21.

[22] *Ibid.,* 25.

[23] *Ibid.,* 26.

[24] *Ibid.,* 27.

[25] *Ibid.,* 30.

[26] *Ibid.,* 43.

[27] Roger Elletson, *Monetary Parapometrics: A Case Study of the Third Reich*, Christian International Publications, Wilson, Wyoming, 1982, 16.

[28] Hitler, *op. cit.,* 125.

[29] Edward N. Peterson, *Hjalmar Schacht: For and Against Hitler*, The Christopher Publishing House, 179.

[30] David Marsh, The Bundesbank: *The Bank That Rules Europe,* William Heinemann Ltd. London, 1992, 119.

[31] David Irving, *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-1939*, Macmillan, London, 1978, 172. Footnote: "Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, told the U.S. ambassador in London that Schacht was his constant informer over 16 years about Germany's precarious financial position (U.S. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy reported this to Washington on February 27, 1939.) In 1945, Norman tried to intercede for Schacht at Nuremberg through a fellow Freemason on the British prosecuting team, Harry Phillimore (Schacht was also a freemason). The U.S. team flatly rejected Phillimore's advances, but the British judge, Birkett, successfully voted for an acquittal.

[32] Marsh, *op. cit.,* 128.

[33] Marsh, *op. cit.,* note 40, 300.

[34] This was a check that was guaranteed to bounce, as England was only prepared to come to Poland's aid in the event of a German invasion, but not one from the Soviet Union. The Poles were unaware of this circumscription. The Soviets took by far the larger portion of Poland viz. 77,300 square miles, as opposed to the 49,800 square miles acquired by Germany.

[35] David L. Hoggan, *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed,* Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, 1989, Chap. 16, "The Terrified Germans of Poland," 388-90 and *The Lodz Riots*, 4-7.

[36] *Das letzte Angebot* (The Last Offer) in *Verheimlichte Dokumente—Was den Deutschen verschwiegen wird*, Fz-Verlag, Munich, 1993,172-4. It contains all 16 points.

[37] Mayer Anselm Rothschild (1743-1812) founded his banking empire in Frankfurt. He infamously counseled his five sons, "Let me control a nation's money and I care not who writes its laws."

[38] *Ganpac Brief* No. 234, Pensacola, April 2002, 7 (editor Hans Schmidt). In Germany, for example, more than 100,000 persons have been either fined or imprisoned during the 10-year period 1992-2002, for disagreeing with the establishment's version of the history of World War II. See also in the same edition "An Open Letter to all members of the Bundestag and of the German Government" by Manfred Roeder, 4-7.

THE TORPEDO That Sank Germany

BY MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN

The following account, written in an unusual-for-TBR style that reads like a novel and without endnotes or bibliography, tells the remarkable story of the failed pledge that sank the great German battleship *Bismarck*—and may have lost the war for the Germans, all because of one torpedo that could have been more usefully deployed.

The U-boat's captain was in an impish frame of mind as he put his brand new U-556 through its trials in the Baltic. It was winter 1941, and from his point of view it had been a good war so far. The convoys crossing the Atlantic were sitting targets for Germany's U-boat packs, and were Britain's and Russia's lifeline. Lt. Commdr. "Parsifal" Wohlfarth's latest command was the most recent addition to the 25 submarines being produced by German shipyards each month.

Across the darkening, windswept waves of the Baltic Sea, he could clearly make out the superstructure of the *Bismarck*. At 40,000 tons it was the latest and largest battleship in the world. It too was carrying out exercises when it received a signal from the minuscule 500-ton U-556: "Personal from captain to captain. A fine ship you have there!"

Wohlfarth's impertinence did not go down too well with the commander of the *Bismarck*, who signaled back: "From commander to captain: report name of commanding officer."

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Capt. Wohlfarth. "Now I've done it." He promptly signaled back to the *Bismarck*. "From captain to captain. You try to do this!" Within moments the cheeky skipper submerged his U-boat below the waves.

The weeks passed, and Wohlfarth, wishing to make amends for his cheekiness, had drawn up a magnificent "Certificate of Godfatherhood." It was expressed in terms of friendly admiration, in which U-556 pledged itself to act as "godfather" to the *Bismarck*.

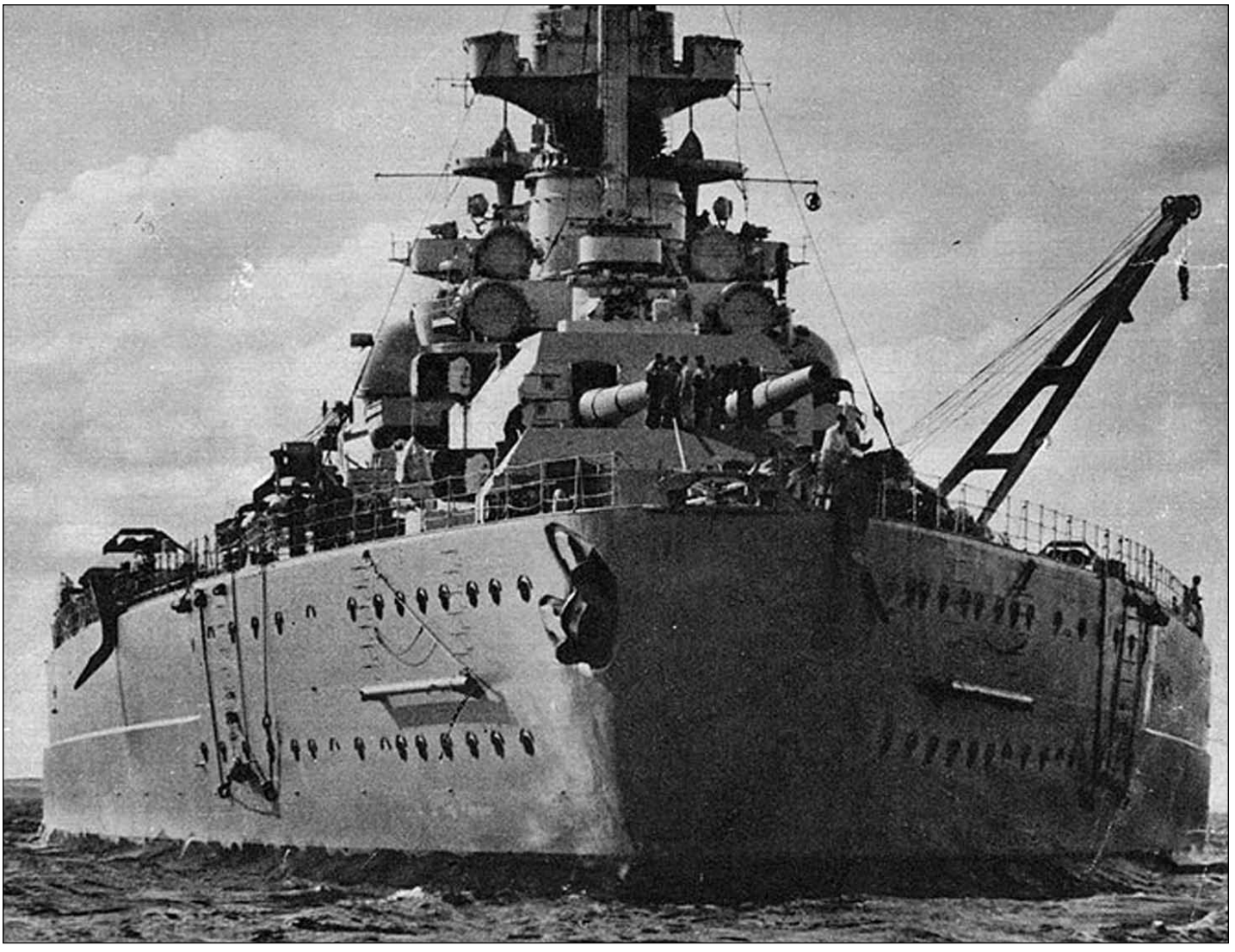
He then called on the battleship's commander, where, amidst laughter, the document was received with good grace. A special relationship between the world's most formidable battleship and the diminutive submarine was born. Weeks later when the U-556 started out on its first patrol, Wohlfarth signaled again to the *Bismarck*: "Personal from captain to captain. When you follow me, don't worry. I will see that you come to no harm."

It was a pledge that the U-556's captain would bitterly regret when, months later, tragic circumstances caused him to fail as a "godparent" to the great German battleship.

U-556 was one of a U-boat pack patrolling the treacherous and near-frozen waters lying between Iceland and south Greenland. Their "West Group," between them, had so far sunk 18 British ships carrying cargo, much of it to Stalin's war-crazed dictatorship then threatening the existence of their German homeland. A further three Allied ships had been damaged and now Wohlfarth's command was low on both torpedoes and fuel.

It was time to return to Germany and at the same time pick up his Knight's Cross from Adm. Karl Doenitz. Making his leisurely way back across the north Atlantic the U-556's captain attacked yet another convoy and loosed the last of his torpedoes. He had no way of knowing that this comparatively small action in the greater theater of war may have snatched victory from Germany's jaws.

As he resumed his interrupted journey, the 40,000-ton battleship *Bismarck* and the cruiser *Prinz Eugen* broke the British



The accomplishments of the German battleship Bismarck *(above, stern view) at the Battle of Iceland have not been fully appreciated with respect to the extreme advantages of the enemy. On one side fought a single German ship, while England had deployed all available warships. A disproportionately large number of heavy units and numerous other warships, including torpedo airplanes, finally slew the* Bismarck *in a less than heroic manner.*

blockade and sailed out into the Atlantic on a raiding mission. Aware of the threat they posed, all available British forces was ordered to intercept and destroy the two marauders. If the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau,* then being repaired in the French port of Brest, ever joined these formidable warships the effect the three battleships and the cruiser would have on Allied shipping would be devastating. Britain could possibly be starved into giving up its war against the German nation.

Located by *HMS Suffolk*, a squadron composed of *HMS Hood* and the *HMS Prince of Wales* made contact with the German raiders. This brief and bloody encounter resulted in the sinking of the *HMS Hood* with the loss of 95 officers and 1,324 seamen. The *Bismarck,* however, had not emerged unscathed. She headed for St. Nazaire for repairs, leaving the *Prinz Eugen* to continue her patrol.

Hoping to lure the Royal Navy into a trap, the German battleship's commanding officer, Adm. Lutjens, called for a line of U-boats to be stationed across his own line of approach, ready to deal with his pursuers. Of the six U-boats able to answer his call two had no torpedoes and very little fuel. One of them was Wohlfarth's U-556, the *Bismarck's* "godfather" submarine that had pledged its protection. The small German U-boat raced through towering seas toward the damaged battleship.

Realizing that he couldn't close with the German battleship unless its speed was reduced, RN Adm. Sir John Tovey called up the Gibraltar squadron. The squadron consisted of the battle cruiser *HMS Renown*, the aircraft carrier *HMS Ark Royal* and the cruisers *HMS Sheffield* and *HMS Dorsetshire*.

Everything however depended on the *Ark Royal's* own aircraft for they alone could reach the *Bismarck* in time to strike with their torpedoes. If anything could prevent the *HMS Ark Royal* closing with its target then the magnificent but crippled German raider would make it to St. Nazaire and safety.

On the evening of May 26, 1941, the U-556's watch reported the approach of warships. Wohlfarth crash-dived and then, raising his periscope, was just in time to see what must have been every U-boat commander's dream. The *HMS Renown* and the *HMS Ark Royal* were streaming directly toward him, their massive gray hulls plunging repeatedly into the mountainous seas.

Wohlfarth didn't even need to maneuver; it was as though they were steaming straight into his torpedo tubes. All he had to do was press the firing button to send the *Ark Royal* or *Renown* to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. But he had no torpedoes left. The last of them had been used on a relatively unimportant merchant ship.

Such an opportunity would never again present itself; an enemy battleship and aircraft carrier, without escorting destroyers, passing in front of a U-boat's torpedo tubes; tubes that were empty.

Bismarck's fate was sealed. Her "godfather" that had so recently signaled its pledge of protection was in no position to protect the pride of the German navy. The *HMS Ark Royal* and *HMS Renown* continued their course of destiny.

The British aircraft carrier closed on the *Bismarck* before launching an airborne attack on her. In poor weather conditions nine Swordfish aircraft led by Lt. Eugene Esmond found the crippled *Bismarck* and launched torpedo attacks, which resulted in dented plates and loosened bulkheads and punctured her fuel tanks. The battleship was now taking in water.

Contact was then lost, but a Catalina from 209 Squadron spotted her the next day, and from *HMS Ark Royal* 15 Swordfishes were launched, which soon chanced upon *HMS Sheffield*. Mistaking their own "pride o' the fleet" for the German battleship, *HMS Ark Royal's* aircraft launched 12 torpedoes, which the British warship managed to avoid.

Adm. Somerville then ordered a second strike from *HMS Ark Royal* and in appalling weather conditions Royal Navy flying officer Lt.-Cmdr. Jim Coode led Sub-Lt. Ken Pattison and Sub-Lt. Joey Beal to find the elusive *Bismarck*. On finally encountering the German battleship they launched their torpedoes, one of which hit the port boiler room again.

Jim Coode's "tin fish" then hit the *Bismarck's* rudder, leaving the giant battleship circling helpless in the Bay of Biscay. A Royal Navy pilot who was later to be killed on a training flight in North Africa had sealed *Bismarck*'s fate.

As dawn broke on May 27, the *HMS King George V, HMS Rodney, HMS Norfolk* and *HMS Dorsetshire*, positioned themselves and began to fire salvoes into the stricken German marauder. For three hours the Royal Navy pounded broadside after broadside into the crippled behemoth.

Circling, *HMS Rodney* fired two torpedoes into the *Bismarck's* hull but still the magnificent warship remained afloat. At 10:15 a.m. the British commander-in-chief ordered the German battleship to be torpedoed again. *HMS Dorsetshire* fired torpedoes into both the starboard and port hulls of the *Bismarck's* burning shell, and at 10:40 a.m. the great battleship rolled silently on her side and began her descent to the bottom of the seas, her war flag still saluting the gray skies.

In a scene straight from hell, many hundreds of German seamen found themselves tossed helplessly by the freezing seas, swimming vainly in their attempts to remain afloat. High above them the heaving gray superstructure of the *HMS Dorsetshire* and *HMS Maori*, their scrambling nets cascading down its sides in compliance with the law of the sea.

Eager hands reached out for assistance, but, rendered semi-helpless by a combination of exhaustion and the action of the waves, few of the stricken men were able to make it as far as the warship's sea-swept decks.

On both sides of the tragic conflict there were singular acts of great heroism. Notably a 17-year-old British sailor, Midshipman Brookes, courageously climbed over the warship's side. Descending to the heaving waterline, he manfully attempted to rescue a young German sailor, who had lost both his arms and was trying to hold on to the rope with his teeth. Sadly by this time "naval activity had been spotted" in the distance, and the rescuing warships were ordered to get under way. The young British midshipman was placed under arrest for defiantly refusing to give up his rescue attempt and was threatened with execution.

Only 115 of the *Bismarck's* crew of 2,206 men survived. Several of those who later died aboard the *HMS Dorsetshire* were committed to the sea with full military honors. Typically each was sent to his watery grave as a bugler played "the Last Post," and both German and British sailors stood solemnly to attention.

The German survivors were given permission to salute their fallen comrades with the oldest salute in the history of mankind, the raised arm and the open hand, the sign that says "we wish only peace with you."

In the background could be heard the plaintive strains of a borrowed harmonica playing the fallen German serviceman's lament: *"Ich hatt einen kamaraden"* (I once had a comrade). As each body was committed to the waves, both German and British sailors wept openly.

Of the two greatest controversies surrounding the sinking of the *Bismarck*, one has been resolved. The Germans always held that the *Bismarck* was never sunk; it was scuttled to prevent it falling into the hands of the Royal Navy.

Subsequent investigation has found for the German account. The great German battleship was never sunk by the British but by its own officers. With all but one gun destroyed, it was imperative that the British should never learn of its "unsinkable" structure. British ships subsequently built to its design would almost certainly lead to the deaths of untold thousands of German sailors. The great submarine explorer Comdr. Ballard, who discovered the wreck of the *Bismarck* on the seabed, has confirmed that it was indeed scuttled.

The remaining great controversy centers on the Royal Navy's abandonment of nearly 2,000 German seamen, left to their fate in defiance of international law, the age-old law of the sea and common humanity. This abandonment has never been properly explained, and one can only question the obfuscation.

One cannot, however, question the pathos of the scene the retreating ships left in their wake. One British sailor described how, as the rescuing ships turned stern on, there was the most tragic wailing of despair from the multitude of men, young and old, left floundering in the water. ❖

MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN is the latest of a family line whose revolutionary socialism stretches back to before the Fenian Brotherhood, the Wexford uprising and "the Irish Troubles" through to complementary conflicts since. A significant contributor to Revisionism, he holds dual British/Irish nationality. His written work includes *For Those Who Cannot Speak*, *Witness to History*, *The Triumph of Reason* and *The Martyrdom of William Joyce*.

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Alexis de Tocqueville *AND THE* Centralization of Power

BY DR. M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

Since at least the time of the Civil War, the position of the states* vis-a-vis *the central government of the United States has deteriorated. Rather than semi-independent units as the early framers of the Constitution had provided, states have become wards of the central political authorities. The anti-Federalists had predicted this and also predicted that this would be extremely damaging to American freedom. Patrick Henry and others stressed the unique nature of each of the states and regions of the infant country, claiming that a more centralized form of government would quash these into a dreary conformity.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE

Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859), as many do not know, had a rather complex set of thoughts about the consolidation of political power he had already experienced in his observations about American life, which were compiled in his famous *Democracy in America* between 1835 and 1840. That is to say, Tocqueville predicted the consolidation of the American polity previous to the Civil War. His views as to the causes of political centralization are extremely interesting given the reality of a single state system presently reigning in the United States.

Tocqueville's central idea here was that aristocratic states (rather than the more populist American sort) maintained a set of "intermediate" institutions between themselves and the state. In earlier forms of government, many institutions such as the guild, religious institutions, and the extended family, strong cities and regions, agricultural communes, as well as the aristocratic power itself, retarded the advance of centralization. In certain ways, these "walls" of privacy the elite set for themselves (or at least supported) are conducive to liberty. Aristocracies have the means to check monarchs while monarchs have the ability to temper the arrogance of aristocracies and other local elites. On the other hand, democratic states do not have these walls, and therefore, are more subject to the diminution of liberty. According to Tocqueville:

> Moreover, in politics as well as in philosophy and in religion the intellect of democratic nations is peculiarly open to simple and general notions. Complicated systems are

> repugnant to it and its favorite conception is that of a great nation composed of citizens all formed upon one pattern and all governed by a single power. (556, Modern Library College Editions)

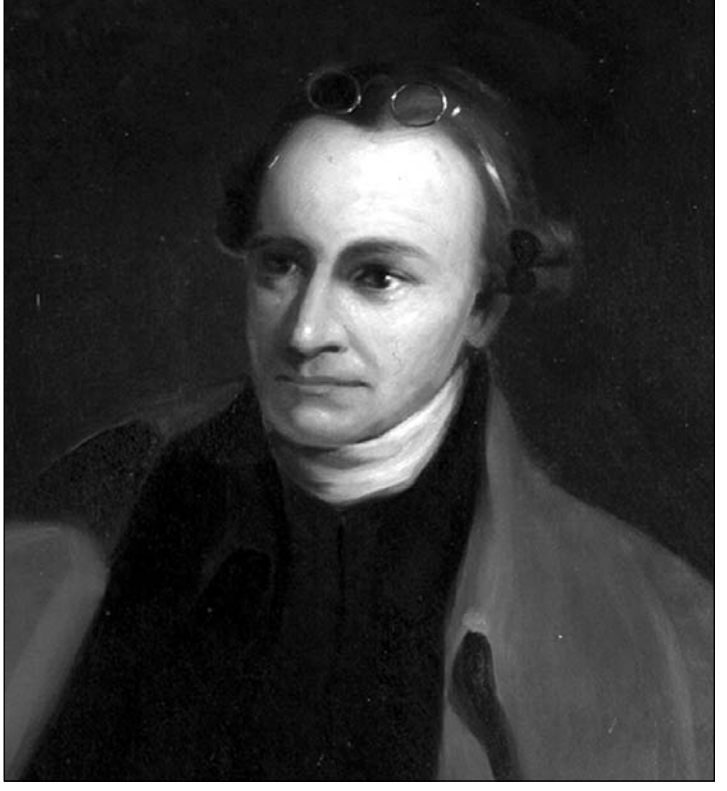
In other words, the complexity of feudal arrangements has no affect on democratic minds, because such minds want simple and digestible ideas on politics. Simplistic notions of representation and income are sufficient for the masses to digest; it is quite another when one deals with an array of institutions, basically operating independently, according to their own inner lights and purpose. Michael Oakeshott had condemned the existence of the mass public, and viewed ideology as a means to "simplify" politics so that the mass can take part in them and be manipulated by them. Tocqueville envisioned a democratic state, dedicated to equality, reducing men to a nearly identical level with one another, and condemned it, accusing the more radical views of democracy for creating such a situation.

The problem with this is that each citizen is then "lost in a crowd." Individuals and families do not exist (or have their power shaken), but become merely exchangeable entities in mass society, the society bent on mass equality. (557) The power of the local is crushed by the central authorities, and the power of the family and other institutions faces the distant bureaucratic state alone. The unfortunate effect is this:

> The Americans hold that in every state the supreme power should emanate from the people; but when once that power is constituted, they can conceive, as it were, no limits to it, and they are ready to admit that it has the right to do whatever it pleases. They have not the slightest notion of peculiar privileges granted to cities, families or persons; their minds appear never to have foreseen that it might be possible not to apply with strict uniformity the same laws to every part of the state and to all its inhabitants. (558)

For Tocqueville, the state, growing in power and arrogance, is the result of the population itself demanding it, not fully understanding its implications. For example, for Tocqueville, as the protection of property becomes the great interest of the rich and the middle classes, such citizens demand, to preserve their social status, a state that will lessen social disturbances. "This naturally disposes the members of the community constantly to give or to surrender additional rights to the central power, which alone seems to be interested in defending them by the same means that it uses to defend itself." (561) With the absence of the older aristocratic institutions and immunities, the state remains as the only means to defend one's property and maintain social order.

Again, excessive individualism is another cause of government centralization. In a system where every one is expected to "pull their own weight," the virtue of charity disappears. One's independence under that mentality provides a certain pride in its members, but the possibility of mutual aid and cooperation diminishes. This individualist notion makes the development or sustenance of intermediate social institutions nearly impossible. The "independent man" often needs assistance (to secure his property, for example), and therefore, again, without the intervention of intermediate institutions, has recourse only to the state or legal system. Tocqueville writes: "Every central power, which follows its natural tendencies, courts and encourages the principle of equality; for equality singularly facilitates, extends and secures the influence of a central power." (561)



Patrick Henry (above), *a critic of the Constitution proposed in 1787, was in favor of the strongest possible government for the states, and a weak federal government. He was very concerned about the fact that the Constitutional Convention was conducted in secret. The above painting was crafted by George Bagby, oil on canvas, 1891.*

It is significant that the idea of an "intermediate institution" is so important to Tocqueville as it is to present day communitarians. These institutions represent the natural growth of what is called "civil society." They comprise all the institutions in society that offer alternative centers of power to keep the central state at bay. It is in the interest of the state to destroy these competing foci of loyalty. Tocqueville writes:

> During the aristocratic ages that preceded the present time, the sovereigns of Europe had been deprived of, or had relinquished, many of their rights inherent in their power. Not a hundred years ago, among the greater part of European nations, numerous private persons and corporations were sufficiently independent to administer judgment, to raise and maintain troops, to levy taxes and frequently even make and interpret the law. The state has everywhere resumed to itself alone these natural attributes of sovereign power in all matters of government and the state tolerates no intermediate agent between itself and the people. (569-570)

Even further, he writes:

> My object is to remark that all these various rights which have been successively wrested in our time, from classes, guilds and individuals, have not served to raise new secondary powers on a more democratic basis, but have uniformly been concentrated in the hands of the sovereign. (570)

And, of course, war is the favorite of those classes who seek further consolidations of political power. He should be quoted at length here:

> Hence, it is chiefly in war that nations desire, and frequently need, to increase the powers of the central government. All men of military genius are fond of centralization, which increases their strength; and all men of centralizing genius are fond of war, which compels nations to combine all their powers in the hands of the government. Thus the democratic tendency that leads men unceasingly to multiply the privileges of the state and to circumscribe the rights of private persons is much more rapid and constant among those democratic nations that are exposed by their position to great and frequent wars than among the others. (567)

From this, the state then rules over everything. The former private institutions that have taken on poor relief have been nationalized (571), and, even as early as Tocqueville's career, education was in the sights of the federal leviathan:

> Education, as well as charity, has become in most countries at the present day a national concern. The state receives, and often takes, the child from the arms of the mother and hands it over to official agents; the state undertakes to train the heart and to instruct the mind of each generation. Uniformity prevails in the courses of public instruction as in everything else; diversity as well as freedom is disappearing day by day. (571)

Centralization always means the loss of individuality. States and regions come to more and more resemble each other, at least partially because a distant, central government uses a "one size fits all" approach to legislation. Tocqueville's powers of prediction are extremely powerful here. The banking establishments have also played their role:

> Formerly, a sovereign lived upon the income of his lands or the revenue of his taxes; this is no longer the case now that his wants have increased as well as his power. Under the same circumstances that formerly compelled a prince to put out a new tax, he now has recourse to a loan. Thus the state gradually becomes the debtor of most of the wealthier members of the community and centralizes the largest amounts of capital in its own hands. (572-573)

Continuing even further, Tocqueville deals with the question of the modern economy in the growth and centralization of a central power. The "growth of manufactures" brings many men to work in one place. And as injuries and dislocations arise during the course of this work, the state's power of regulation increases as the power of the manufactures do. Furthermore, the infrastructure of the modern economy, such as "roads, canals, harbors and other works" also increase the power of the state, leaving the economy at the mercy of the state and those individuals who fund her through loans. Given the economic structure in the late 18th century, the founders of the American republic did not envision an economy dominated by large manufacturers and its affects on liberty and order. Therefore, the political powers that be are now the state and those to whom the state is indebted to—the bankers. The individual now stands alone against them.

For Tocqueville, the state is radically different than the empires of old. The aristocratic societies, it seems, engender more communal liberty than the modern systems do. He writes:

> No sovereign ever lived in former ages so absolute or so powerful as to undertake to administer by his own agency, and without the assistance of intermediate powers, all the parts of a great empire; none ever attempted to subject all his subjects indiscriminately to strict uniformity of regulation and personally to tutor and direct every member of the community. The notion of such an undertaking ever occurred to the human mind. . . .When the Roman emperors were at the height of their power, the different nations of the empire still preserved usages and customs of great diversity. (581-582)

The summary of Tocqueville's diagnosis of American (as well as other liberal countries), might well be this famed quote:

> For their happiness such a government willingly labors, but it chooses to be the sole agent and the only arbiter of that happiness; it provides for their security, foresees and supplies their necessities, facilitates their pleasures, manages their principle concerns, directs their industry, regulates the descent of their property and subdivides their inheritances: what remains, but to spare them all the care of thinking and all the trouble of living. (584)

Tocqueville worried about two contradictory strains in the American body politic: to remain free, and the manifest desire to be led. The outcome of that contradiction leads to a mindset (585) where a leviathan is set up, but with the popular consent of the nation. ". . . [T]his gives them a respite; they console themselves for being in tutelage by the reflection that they have chosen their own guardians. . . . By this system the people shake of their state of dependence just long enough to select their master and then relapse into it again."

In sum, Tocqueville was a partisan of a moderate, aristocratic and decentralized rule. Without the guards that the former prominent citizens of the community set up for their own interest, the only two powers remaining are the state and the banks. This is the final conclusion of Tocqueville's famous work, rarely read, ever cited.

On the one hand, Americans want to be free and independent of one another. On the other, the realization that individuals need help in protecting their property or starting a business, leads them directly to the state, the only remaining institution once civil society has been vitiated by this desire for individualism. ❖

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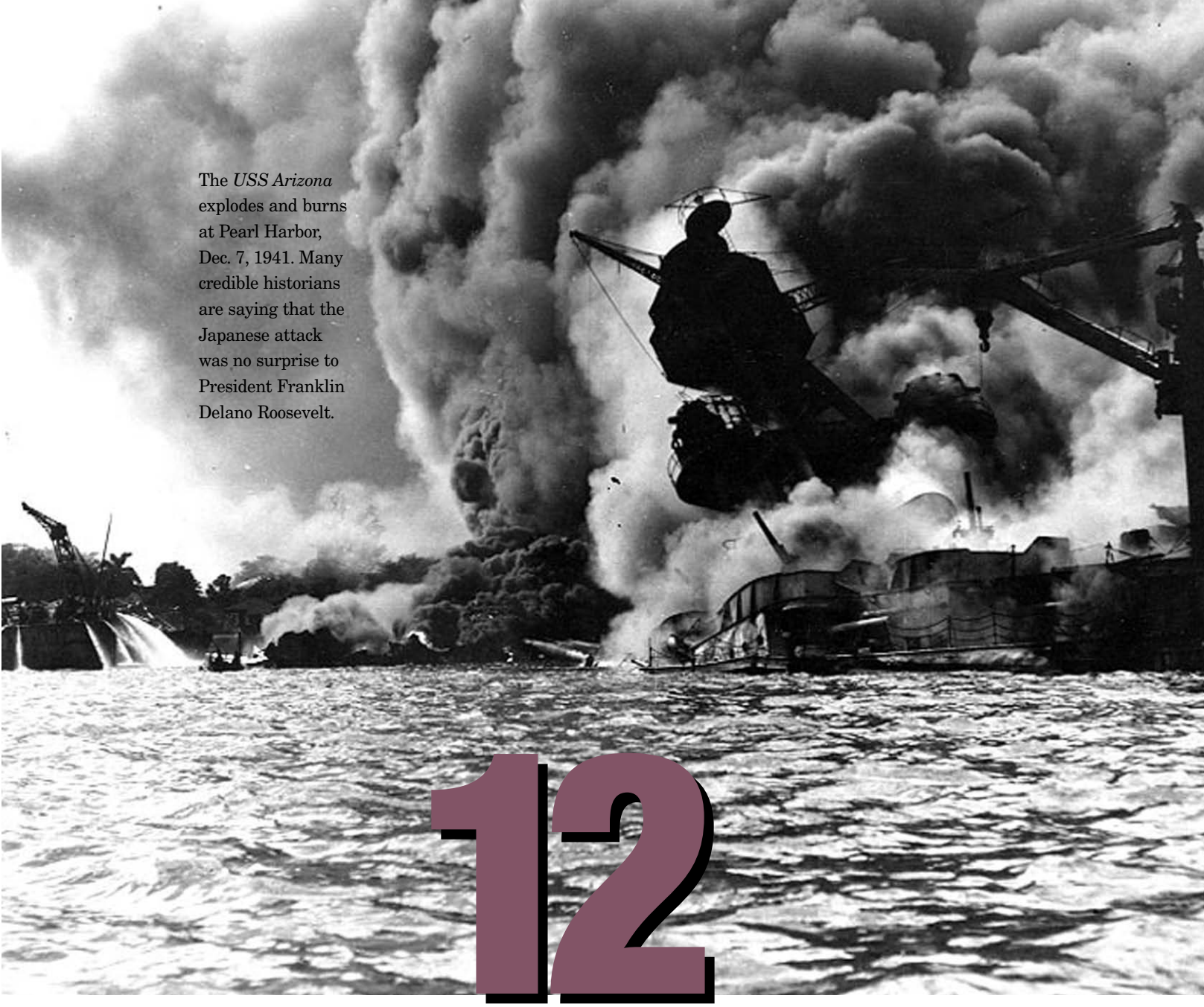

The *USS Arizona* explodes and burns at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. Many credible historians are saying that the Japanese attack was no surprise to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

12 New Pearl Harbor Facts

BY THOMAS KIMMEL

These 12 often-overlooked facts serve to exonerate Adm. Husband Kimmel and Gen. Walter Short for wrongdoing previous to the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941. The author is the grandson of Pearl's Adm. Kimmel and has worked tirelessly for decades to expose the high-level conspiracy by the FDR administration to place blame on Kimmel and Short for the Pearl Harbor fiasco. As Revisionists and TBR readers already know, there was nothing "surprising" about the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941. These points further solidify the case of Revisionists in regard to what happened on that "day of infamy" . . .

CONTINUED . . .

1. The Defense Authorization Act of FY 2001

2000—Fifty-nine years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress passed, and the president signed into law, the *Defense Authorization Act of FY 2001,* which stated that Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short had performed their duties "professionally and competently," and requested that the president nominate them to their highest held World War II ranks.[1] Members of Congress correctly pointed out that the singular exclusion of the Pearl Harbor commanders from this benefit, which was provided in *The Officer Personnel Act of 1947,* flies in the face of the finding of the 1995 Dorn Report that Kimmel and Short should not be held solely responsible for this historic catastrophe.

Posthumous advancement in rank for the Pearl Harbor commanders is supported by the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association, the Admiral Nimitz Foundation, the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Committee of Lexington, Ken., 37 naval flag officers, among whom are two former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and five former chiefs of naval operations, Gen. Andrew Goodpaster and Gen. William McCaffrey, and, most importantly, by the entire membership of the Congress of the United States, Senate and House.

However, for reasons unknown to the Kimmel family, neither President Clinton nor President Bush has taken the executive action required for Kimmel's and Short's rank advancement.

2. The July 15, 1941 London Naval Attaché Intelligence Report

2002—Sixty-one years after the attack of July 15, 1941, a London naval attaché intelligence report was discovered that stated, in pertinent part, that the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm 18-inch Mark XII aerial torpedo then in use "may be dropped in water as shallow as four fathoms [24 feet]."[2] The channel depth at Pearl Harbor was a maximum of 42 feet, and thought, at the time, to be too shallow for effective use of air-dropped torpedoes. Significantly, this new and critical air-dropped torpedo water-depth information was never supplied to Adm. Kimmel, even though it was known several months prior to the attack.

Later, Kimmel specifically requested this information, and its source, from Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal after Forrestal's vague reference to an air-dropped torpedo intelligence report in his negative endorsement of the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry.[3] However, Kimmel never received a response to his request.

3. The Dusko Popov Questionnaire

1983—Forty-two years after the attack, the FBI summarily declassified a portion of its 1941 file on German spy Dusko Popov solely to protect the reputation of J. Edgar Hoover from allegations that the FBI mishandled Popov by not sharing his questionnaire information about torpedo-net use at Pearl Harbor with the Navy.[4] The FBI's file clearly showed that the FBI not only gave the Navy the questionnaire that Popov received from his German military intelligence handlers, but requested and received from the Navy disinformation about torpedo-net specifications and use at Pearl Harbor to give to Popov in order to respond to a specific item in the questionnaire and thereby to enhance Popov's *bona fides* with his *Abwehr* handlers. What is not known and is not specified in the FBI release is: What did the Navy do with the information? The answer to this question is so important because air-dropped torpedoes caused the majority of the damage inflicted at Pearl Harbor.

It is unknown whether the Popov information was sent to Pearl Harbor. If it had been, it is hard to imagine that it would not have been used against Kimmel. However, it is unlikely that it was considering that CNO King stated in his endorsement to the naval court of inquiry that: "The decision not to install torpedo baffles [at Pearl Harbor] appears to have been made by the Navy Department [in Washington]."[5] In light of the importance of the torpedo-net issue, it is quite remarkable there is no reference to Popov or his Pearl Harbor information in the Joint Congressional Committee (JCC) Report, considering that the investigative assistants for the JCC were FBI agents![6]

4. McCollum's 10/7/40 Action Memo

1999—Fifty-eight years after the attack, Rear Admiral Arthur McCollum's October 7, 1940, eight-action proposal memorandum to the director of naval intelligence designed to provoke Japan into an overt act of war was published.[7] The fact that the key member of the Office of Naval Intelligence was recommending, without notifying Adm. Kimmel, a deliberate course of action to incite war with Japan and to cause "so much the better" an attack by Japan on the United States speaks for itself.

5. General Russell's Pearl Harbor Story

2001—Sixty years after the attack, Gen. Russell's first hand Army Pearl Harbor account was finally published. The Army Pearl Harbor Board (APHB), which was tasked by the Army with investigating the attack, was mildly critical of Gen. Short but was extraordinarily critical of Gen. Marshall. Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell documented his true feelings on the issue of scapegoating in his 1946 book, *Pearl Harbor Story*, which was published posthumously in 2001 by his heirs:

> I believed then and believe now that all those responsible for our defeat at Pearl Harbor should have been dealt with alike. If one was driven out of the service, all should have been. To select an individual as a sacrifice for the sins of the group was not only unfair, but was downright despicable. To me the conduct of those in high places, after the attack, was dishonest and inexcusable.[8]

Gen. Russell also commented on Gen. Marshall that:

> Marshall knew that his derelictions were equal to or greater than those of Short, and that military men, so long as they studied the catastrophe of Pearl Harbor, would censure Marshall's conduct in protecting his own official life by destroying that of his subordinate Short.[9]

Why Were They Denied 'Vital Intelligence'?

Picture above: *Operations officer and assistant chief of staff, Capt. W.S. DeLany, Kimmel and Kimmel's chief of staff and personal aide, Capt. W.W. Smith, pore over a map of the Atlantic Ocean. Kimmel, along with Gen. Short, became scapegoats for American alleged unpreparedness prior to the Pearl Harbor attack. On May 25, 1999, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution exonerating Kimmel and Short. "They were denied vital intelligence that was available in Washington," said Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R-De.). Conspirators learned that scapegoats sometimes fight back, with the result that too much truth may come to light. This lesson was applied in the case of 9-11, in which no one in the government except the nebulous "system" was held to be to blame. Upper right: Commander-in-Chief Adm. Husband E. Kimmel. Lower right: Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general, Hawaiian Department.*

6. Pre-Pearl Harbor Naval Dispatches

1991—Fifty years after the attack, the National Security Agency declassified its 1946 *Pre-Pearl Harbor Naval Dispatches*[10] monograph about Japanese naval codes. The missed intelligence contained in this then-available study is stunning and would have been embarrassing to the Navy if it had been revealed to the JCC in 1946.

7. Army Board for Correction of Military Records

1991—Fifty years after the attack, responding to a petition by Gen. Short's family, in 1991, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records concluded that the "dereliction of duty" charge was irresponsible and not supported by a scintilla of evidence and, accordingly, absolved Short of any responsibility for the disaster. However, as with the naval court of inquiry, which completely exonerated Admiral Kimmel,[11] when the Army board's findings were reviewed at the "political level," Short continued to be found at fault despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

8. Prof. Gannon's Air Reconnaissance Analysis

1994—Fifty-three years after the attack, University of Florida Professor Michael Gannon successfully refuted the allegation that Adm. Kimmel knew of, and ignored, advice regarding the direction and extent to which he should have ordered long-range air reconnaissance prior to the attack.[12] This allegation was previously made by several popular historians and repeated by the director of naval history in 1988, causing CNO Carlisle A.H. Trost to recommend against a petition for posthumous promotion of Kimmel. Gannon's argument resulted in CNO Trost writing to the secretary of the Navy asking that Kimmel's case be reopened and disavowing his unwitting mistake in accepting the director of naval history's obviously flawed research. CNO Trost now actively supports rank restoration of Adm. Kimmel.[13]

9. New Revelations Regarding the November 26, 1941, Note/Ultimatum to Japan

The Army Pearl Harbor Board described the November 26, 1941 note/ultimatum as "the document that touched the button that started the war."[14] Testimony before the JCC made it clear that Kimmel never received this document, was never advised of its existence nor its submission, and, most critically, was never advised of Japan's strong negative reaction to it, even though he had repeatedly stressed the need to be informed on exactly this sort of matter; that he specifically requested in writing that he be informed and was assured by CNO Stark that he would be.[15]

However, it was never satisfactorily resolved as to why Kimmel was not so advised—an extraordinarily important question since Kimmel, in essence, was, and remains, accused of failing to respond to the imminent threat of war. In recent years, information has surfaced that, had it seen the light of day in 1946, it might have gone a long way in resolving this perplexing issue.

1981—Some 50 years after the attack, Vice Admiral William R. Smedberg III, who in 1941 was an aide to CNO Stark, acknowledged that he had "wiretapped" essentially all Stark's telephone conversations, including those with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, but subsequently destroyed the evidence. Clearly, these recordings were extraordinarily relevant to the critical, unresolved issue as to why Kimmel was never advised of the November 26 note/ultimatum. In 1981, Smedberg wrote:

> I kept a wax cylinder record of everything the president said to the admiral [Stark], because often Roosevelt would bypass the secretary of the Navy. . . . I monitored nearly every conversation he [Stark] had, and I made a record of almost all of them. Every now and then, when it was a personal thing, Stark would tell me to destroy the record. But I kept most of them until I left that job after the war started. At that point, I said, "I made them, and I'm going to destroy them." That disgruntled some people, but just think, if President Nixon had destroyed all his tapes, he'd be in a lot better position today than he is. I guess those wax cylinders would be worth a million dollars now if I still had them.[16]

Vice Adm. Smedberg also said in 1981 that:

> After the president admitted that he had changed his mind [about the November 26 note/ultimatum to Japan], he apparently called [Secretary of State] Hull and must have said to him: "Didn't you tell the Army and the Navy about this?" Right after that, which was somewhere around the second or third of December, I would guess, Hull called Stark and said, "Admiral, fat's in the fire. It's up to you military fellows now." I heard the conversation. It was on one of those wax cylinders I broke up. Now I wish I hadn't destroyed them. If we could just document what happened with all the material we did have, it would be very significant. The real significance is that we should never get into that kind of position again. In those days, State rarely talked to Army or Navy. Nowadays, I hope that through the National Security Council we have complete knowledge by everyone about everything.[17]

It is inexplicable why the fact that recordings existed of Adm. Stark's telephone conversations with Roosevelt and Hull prior to the Pearl Harbor attack was never revealed to either the JCC or to Adm. Kimmel.

1995-2003—Fifty-four years after the attack and continuing today, historians are unraveling the meaning of VENONA, and its revelations about *Operation Snow*—the Soviet plan to influence the United States' position vis-à-vis Japan. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Soviet spy Harry Dexter White, with assistance from Soviet intelligence officers, wrote a hard-edged memo[18] to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, which was then largely incorporated into Secretary of State Cordell Hull's November 26 note/ultimatum. This information is fascinating in its own right but also serves to underscore both the extraordinary importance of the November 26 note/ultimatum and the significance of Kimmel never having been advised of its existence.

10. FDR's Assurance to FBI Director Hoover

1987—Forty-six years after the attack, we learn that, in the midst of the Roberts Commission's investigation, President Roosevelt ordered his press secretary, Stephen Early, to assure FBI Director Hoover that he need not worry, because there was no need for anyone other than Kimmel and Short to take the blame for Pearl Harbor. Mr. Hoover expressed his gratitude in a note to Mr. Early:

> You do not know how much I appreciate your call today and the message you gave me. Please thank the president for me. To think that with all his cares and responsibilities he could think of such a matter is just another evidence of

REVISIONIST BOOK DISCUSSES SCAPEGOATING OF KIMMEL

Pearl Harbor Betrayed

TAKING UP THE PEN TO DESCRIBE the scapegoating of Admiral Husband Kimmel by FDR as well as U.S. Army General Walter Short's betrayal, author Michael Gannon writes a devastating account of treachery and deceit and presents a Revisionist view of the events surrounding the Pearl Harbor attack. A must read for any history buff interested in discovering the shameful treatment of a distinguished U.S. Navy admiral and the betrayal of the men and women of Pearl Harbor. *Pearl Harbor Betrayed*, #344, softcover, 339 pages, $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add shipping & handling: $5 per book inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. See the ordering form page 80. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

his great heart and understanding. I am deeply touched.[19]

One can only posit the impact on the Roberts Commission's findings, or those of any other investigative panel for that matter, had Roosevelt's predisposition to lay blame at the feet of Kimmel and Short been known.

11. Admiral Beatty's Belated Report

1954—Eight years after the attack, and after all the tribunals during Adm. Kimmel's lifetime, a key issue remained: why Kimmel did not have access in Hawaii to "Magic"—a code word for the secret American decrypting of Japanese diplomatic and spy communications.[20] The Roberts Commission was told by the director of naval intelligence, Theodore S. Wilkinson, that Kimmel had access to the same information as was available to Washington, clearly implying that Kimmel did not take advantage of intelligence information available to him.[21] Gen. Marshall, Adm. Stark, Gen. Gerow, Adm. Turner and Gen. Miles all acquiesced in this misrepresentation.

Subsequent investigations, including the JCC, learned otherwise despite what can possibly be construed as an effort on the part of certain individuals to save Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox from embarrassment. Adm. Frank E. Beatty, Knox's aide, testified before the JCC but did not reveal that, at Knox's direction, he inquired of Adm. Turner, director of naval war plans: "Is Adm. Kimmel getting these 'Magic' messages?" Turner replied: "Beatty, of course he is. He has the same 'Magic' setup we have here [in Washington]."[22] (Adm. Turner had given this same misinformation to CNO Stark in January, in July or August, and again in November 1941.[23]) It was not until 1954 that Adm. Beatty made this information public in a national publication.[24]

Had it been known, Beatty's information would have been extremely helpful to Kimmel's defense. It would have shown, at the very least, incompetence in Washington at the Office of the Secretary of the Navy had prevented Kimmel from receiving information critical to the performance of his duties.

12. DCI William Casey's Book

1988—Forty-seven years after the attack, Director of Central Intelligence William Casey, who was an OSS officer during the war, stated in his 1988 book that prior to the Pearl Harbor attack: "The British had sent word that a Japanese fleet was steaming east toward Hawaii."[25] DCI Casey did not testify before the JCC and, and unfortunately, died without explaining the quotation further. ❖

THOMAS KIMMEL is a former inspector general of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is the grandson of Admiral Husband Kimmel and has taken his crusade to clear his grandfather's name nationwide. His lectures at BARNES REVIEW conferences are convincing parts of Kimmel's effort to show the conspiratorial nature of the scapegoating of both his grandfather and Gen. Short.

ENDNOTES:

[1] On May 18, 2000 the House voted 353 yeas to 63 nays in favor of *The Defense Authorization Act of FY 2001*. None of the 63 Nays involved the remedial-justice provision for Rear Admiral Kimmel and General Short. The Senate adopted the House language on June 8, 2000. Senate sponsors of the remedial-justice provision included Senators Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-DE), Thad Chochran (R-MS), Pete V. Domenici (R-NM), Richard J. Durbin (D-IL), Jesse Helms (R-NC), Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC), Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), John F. Kerry (D-MA), Frank H. Murkowski (R-AK), Harry Reid (D-NV), William V. Roth Jr. (R-DE), Strom Thurmond (R-SC), and George V. Voinovich (R-OH). Final passage of the act occurred May 16, 2000. The act is also known as the *Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001*, it became Public Law No. 106-398 on October 30, 2000. The Admiral Kimmel and General Short provision of the act, Section 546 (b), awaits presidential action.

[2] NARA, RG 38, Box 75, Intelligence Report, summary of rear admiral Mediterranean carrier's report dated February 5, 1941 (0575/577/16), "Air Attacks on Italian Harbors by Naval Aircraft," declassified 1998. See *Pearl Harbor Betrayed*, Michael Gannon, 2001, 308, footnote 28.

[3] 39PHA362. It is noteworthy that the author of the July 15, 1941, intelligence report, then London naval attaché, later Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, never testified at any of the Pearl Harbor investigative tribunals.

[4] David L. Divan FBI memorandum to Roger S. Young, captioned, "'Pearl Harbor, Microdots, and J. Edgar Hoover' article by John F. Bratzel and Leslie B. Rout Jr. in *American Historical Review*, December 1982," dated March 28, 1983, with FOI/PA attachments, author's file 3289.

[5] 39PHA338-339.

[6] In fact, Agent Edward P. Morgan wrote a closely held version of the JCC majority report mentioning nothing about Popov. And as one might expect, Morgan's report was never provided to Admiral Kimmel.

[7] Discovered by Robert B. Stinnett in Box 6, U.S. Navy collection in Record Group 38, Military Reference Branch of the National Archives II, January 24, 1995. See *Day of Deceit*, Robert B. Stinnett, Free Press, 1999, 261, author's file 116.

[8] *Pearl Harbor Story*, Major General Henry D. Russell, 2001, 160.

[9] *Ibid.,* 118-19.

[10] *Pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese Naval Dispatches*, declassified by the NSA on October 21, 1991, as SRH 406, RG 457, Archives II, author's file 176.

[11] It is noteworthy that the naval court of inquiry, the only tribunal that allowed Admiral Kimmel to call and to cross-examine witnesses, completely exonerated Kimmel and found that he committed no errors of judgment.

[12] *Reopen the Kimmel Case*, Michael Gannon, "Naval Institute of Proceedings," December 1994, 51-55.

[13] Messrs. Moorer, Crowe, Holloway, Zumwalt, Trost, Goodpaster, and McCaffrey letter to President Clinton, dated October 14, 1999, author's file 2062.

[14] 39PHA137.

[15] See Kimmel's Fix-Responsibility Letter to CNO Stark, dated 2/18/41, 16PHA2229; and Kimmel's Cardinal-Principle Letter to CNO Stark, dated 5/26/41, 16PHA2238, 6PHA2539-40—both pleading for intelligence, and specifically for diplomatic information, such as, the November 26 note/ultimatum.

[16] *Air Raid: Pearl Harbor!*, Paul Stillwell, Naval Institute Press 1981, *Aide to Admiral Stark*, Vice Admiral William R. Smedberg III, 90-93.

[17] *Ibid*.

[18] See 19PHA3667-3682.

[19] Hoover to Early, 12/29/41, Stephen Early Papers, FBI, FDRL, as quoted in *Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, Richard Gid Powers, The Free Press, 1987, 243-44.

[20] "Magic" is significant because it gave indications of the time of the attack, the place of the attack, the reason for the attack, and the deceit plan to cover the attack. Kimmel did not have Magic.

[21] Although Magic was not specifically mentioned by name, reference to information available in Washington would clearly include the Magic communications.

[22] See 8PHA3814-3826.

[23] See 5PHA2176; 4PHA2019; 4PHA2040.

[24] VADM Frank E. Beatty, "Another Version of What Started War with Japan", *US News & World Report (*May 28, 1954*)*, 50.

[25] *The Secret War Against Hitler*, William Casey, 1988, 7.

The Bloody Intrigues of the Grand Orient Lodge

Our level of knowledge of the Freemasons today is shallow and deficient, and the facts we have access to lead us astray. They are based on the myths and deceit of the Masons. The most dangerous myth coerces us into thinking that there is no plot on the part of the financial elite and the Masons. Such ideas (we are told) are nothing but "right-wing extremist" theories about an impossible conspiracy. This Masonic view is propagated by communists, socialists, conservatives and liberals. Those in power make sure that anyone who treats important information about the conspiracy seriously is discredited.

BY JURI LINA

The history of the world contains many secrets kept by international Masonry. The vilest secrets of all are associated with socialism and communism. The growth of socialism and communism is beyond doubt linked to the most powerful and dangerous Masonic lodge in Europe, Grand Orient de France, which has its headquarters at 16 rue Cadet in Paris.

If we examine the history of Masonry, we discover that the organization is closely associated with socialism and communism as well as with organized crime. The primary task of Masonry is to combat our knowledge of the real world and to ignore facts from our true history. Those who deny this obvious conspiracy carry moral responsibility for the cruel abuse mankind suffers at the hand of the Masons. One should not dismiss a claim until it has been investigated.

The Masons have used a terrible weapon against us—socialism in its various guises.

The Jewish author and Mason Heinrich Heine (born Chaim Buedeburg) was convinced that communism was complete barbarism. An organization, which propagates anything so vile and disgusting, must therefore also be regarded as barbaric. Heine became a Mason at the Les Trinosophes lodge in Paris in 1844.

The Masons of Paris are commemorated all over the city. Few are aware that marquis de Lafayette (Marie Joseph Motier, 1757-1834) was a very powerful Mason. On December 25, 1775, the 18-year-old Lafayette opened the lodge La Canduer in Paris. This was possible because of the fortune he had access to. In 1777 he founded a grand lodge in Pennsylvania. When Lafayette returned to Europe he became Grand Master of Grand Orient, a post he retained until his death, in France, in 1834.

Grand Orient de France was founded in Paris in the years 1771-73. Its aim was to infiltrate government and then destroy it. The first Grand Master was Louis Philippe of Orleans (until 1792, officially until 1793, when he was executed for "betraying" the revolution).

Other key grand masters were Alexandre Roeettiers de Montaleau (1795-1804), Joseph Bonaparte (1805-1814), Jacques Mitterrand (1962-1963, 1967-68), Fred Zeller (1971-1972) and Jean-Robert Ragache (1987, 1989-1991).

Alain Bauer, who has been the grand master of Grand Orient de France since September 8, 2000, according to his own

claim is "undeniably Jewish." He wanted a red flag as a present on his seventh birthday. Bauer was 19 when he became a member of the socialist party and the Masons. At 21, Bauer was promoted to vice president of the University of Paris 1.[1]

The syndicalist Alain Bauer runs a company that acts as a consultant to French borough councils on questions regarding video surveillance services, which cost between 10,000 to 90,000 euros.

Grand Orient has a yearly budget of 4 million euros.

In the beginning of the 19th century, Grand Orient also assumed the 33-degree system by joining with the Scottish Grand General Lodge of France.[2]

Grand Orient's coat of arms depicts an all-seeing eye, 40 five-pointed stars, a hammer (against enemies) and a snake biting its own tail. This snake is called Ouroboros.

When I entered the headquarters of Grand Orient in Paris in September in 1999, I was confronted with a large red triangle with slogans along its three sides: *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*. This shows that Grand Orient was behind the so-called French Revolution. The Masons do not deny this; instead they proclaim in their periodical *Humanisme,* No. 240, June 1998, that this orgy of violence was indeed their work. The republic was declared by the Mason Roland on September 21, 1792. The writer of "The Marseillaise" was the Mason Claude Roget de l'Isle.[3]

Everywhere in the lodge museum there are catchwords like *Solidarité* and *Vive la République!* According to Grand Orient's program, the order actively combats racism and xenophobia. The reader will probably recognize these cosmopolitan (that is mondialistic) catchphrases which the media assault us with every day. And this assault on any feelings of patriotism takes place in the name of international solidarity. But as the Swedish practical philosopher Lars Adelskogh suggests, the multicultural society is nothing but the last utopia of socialism, and an "ideal" that is doomed to failure.

Before the French revolution Grand Orient had 67 lodges in Paris and 463 in the rest of the country, the colonies and other countries. During the revolution only three lodges in Paris remained open. The "revolutionaries" did not wish to advertise their connection with Masonry. Masonic leaders who opposed this secretive plan were executed. These facts have been exploited in modern propaganda.

Many lodges were under the influence of Grand Orient, including *Les Amis Réunis,* which was founded in Paris on April 23, 1771. It had 12 classes (not degrees). Grand Orient was in turn controlled by the Illuminati. Grand Orient still maintains this intimate relationship with "the enlightened." Les Amis Réunis was an excellent cover for the Illluminati.

During my visit to Versailles in September 1999, a guide mentioned that the whole estate had been plundered during the revolution; 65,000 pieces of furniture were sold at auctions. Only a few pieces have been returned by certain recipients, for example the Rothschild family, which returned a table. The king's throne vanished without a trace. Only a few chambers out of thousands in the palace are open to the public. The Louvre houses only the remnants of France's former wealth of art. Two-thirds of the crown jewels are still missing.

The Mason Benjamin Disraeli described how his Masonic

The young Léon Gambetta's vehemence *gave him a great influence among his fellow students, and he became known as an enemy of imperialism. He became a lawyer in 1859, and, in 1868, was selected to defend the journalist Delescluze, prosecuted for having promoted the erection of a monument to the representative Baudin, who was killed in resisting the* coup d'état *of 1851. Gambetta assailed both the coup and the government with eloquence. In May 1869 he was elected to the French Assembly. Because of the war with Germany, he advised his colleagues to leave Paris and conduct the government from some provincial city. This advice was rejected. Gambetta himself left Paris in a balloon, and upon arriving at Tours undertook the direction of affairs. When Paris surrendered at the end of January, Gambetta was compelled to submit to the capitulation. He immediately resigned in protest and retired to Spain. He later returned to France and agitated for the definitive establishment of a republic. He established a journal,* La Republique Francaise*, which became very influential in France. He delivered a famous speech denouncing clericalism. He then launched a political campaign to rouse the republican party across France. He was elected prime minister. However, attacks were directed against him from many sides, and his cabinet fell on January 26, 1882, after an existence of 66 days. He died in his home from the accidental discharge of a pistol. Above, Gambetta on a French postage stamp.*

brothers organized riots in Europe in the spring of 1848: "When the secret societies, in February 1848, surprised Europe, they were themselves surprised by the unexpected opportunity, and so little capable were they of seizing the occasion, that had it not been for the Jews, who of late years unfortunately have been connecting themselves with these unhallowed associations, imbecile as were the governments, the uncalled for outbreak would not have ravaged Europe."[4]

Members of Grand Orient became ministers in the provisional government after the February revolution in 1848. One of them was Victor Schoelcher (1804-1893). Their aim was to depose the July monarchy, which no longer served the interests of Grand Orient. On February 24, 1848, King Louis Philippe was forced to abdicate. The Masons declared their second republic, which was the seed of a new empire. Louis Philippe was the son of "Philippe Egalité."

This happened despite the fact that Louis Philippe himself was a member of the lodge *Les Trois Jours*. He had become the Masons' (officially the "middle classes'") king on August 7, 1830, by means of a *coup d'état* on July 27-29, which was known as the July Revolution and had deposed Charles X. But the puppet Louis Philippe had played his part and was no longer needed.

Louis Philippe
Circa 1841

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881) claims in his book *Lord George Bentinck: A Political Biography* from 1852: "It was neither the parliaments nor populations, nor the course of nature, nor the course of events, that overthrew the throne of Louis Philippe. . . . [T]he throne was surprised by the secret societies, ever prepared to ravage Europe. . . . The secret associations are always vigilant and always prepared."

In 1849, all leading socialists were members of Grand Orient. Socialism and Masonry are one and the same. The most important socialist Masons were Pierre Leroix and the role model and ideologist of the anarchists, Joseph Proudhon [Opinions differ radically on this.—Ed.]. Proudhon claimed that all private property was stolen property, which should be confiscated at a suitable opportunity and wrote in his book *La justice dans la Révolution et dans l'Eglise* (*The Justice of the Revolution and of the Church*) that the meaning of the terms "socialist workshop" and "Masonic lodge" were identical. In this context, we can also mention Armand Barbès, Felix Pyat (member of *l'Assemblée Nationale*, 1848), Jules Simon, Jean Macé (1815-1894) and Jules Vallès. The anarchist leader Louise Michel (1830-1905) played a greater role as a "revolutionary" than as a Mason.[5] Louis Blanc was also a "revolutionary Mason."

The leadership of the Paris commune in 1871 (March 18-May 29) consisted entirely of members of Grand Orient. The Mason Eugène Pottier wrote the *Internationale*. The French section of the International belonged to Masonry.

The French periodical *Commune* wrote on May 27, 1871, that a Masonic delegation was being received in the Paris City Hall. Lefrance, member of the Paris commune and the lodge "133," said that he had "realized a long time ago that the goal of the commune was the same as the goal of Masonry." Another Mason stated, "The commune is Solomon's new temple." And this "temple" claimed many victims. The Soviet Union became the perfect temple for the Masons, a temple in which over 100 million individuals were sacrificed.

In 1876, Jewish Masonic republicans (Léon Gambetta, Jules Ferry and Jules Grévy) took power again and formed a new government. Gambetta had played a certain role in the horrors of the Paris commune (March–May 1871). Jules Grévy became president of France in 1879. Léon Gambetta (1838-1882) was of course an exceedingly important lodge brother (he was a member of the lodge *La Reforme* in Marseille), and became prime minister of France in 1881. Ferry became prime minister after Gambetta's death in 1882, and was known for his aggressive politics toward the rest of the world.

Grand Orient de France is controlled by a council into which 33 Masons are elected each year. This council is the executive organ of the order and its activities are coordinated by a bureau led by a president who is grand master at the same time (cf. Alexander Selyaninov, *The Secret Power of Masonry*, Moscow, 1999, 13).

During 1877-1878, the leadership of Grand Orient disposed of any mention of God or the immortality of the soul in their constitution. The name "the Great Architect" was dropped from their statutes, and thereby they became independent from the English mother lodge in London. Grand Orient proclaimed that it represented atheist Masonry, or humanism. All modern humanistic societies have been affected by the unnatural ideology of Grand Orient.

The order Grand Orient de France publishes the magazine *Humanisme*, a name that sounds just as false as the communists' *Pravda* (Truth). The Conservative Student Association in Sweden published a series of articles in its magazine *Svensk Linje (Swedish Policy)*, "Satanism, another name for humanism?" (No. 1-2 and No. 3-4) Masonry is based on a weird form of satanism. It is thus hardly surprising that young liberals have come to the defense of satanism, claiming that it is the same thing as humanism.

In 1996, Grand Orient de France had 38,800 members in 900 lodges in France and other countries. In 2000, the organization had 980 lodges with 41,000 members. The offices at the headquarters of Grand Orient are called workshops (No. 1, No. 2 etc).

Grand Orient existed in France as early as 1779. During the same year, the Jewish illuminist Johann Georg (Ivan) Schwartz from Transylvania appeared in Russia. He took control of all Masonry in Russia. Russia's first Illuminati lodges were founded in the same year. In 1787, the authorities began to persecute

Masonic Tracing Boards

MASONIC PUBLISHERS, LTD. MIDDLESEX: 1976

In the earliest days *of freemasonry, the lodge master would sketch designs on the floor using chalk. Then he would talk about the drawing during the meeting. During the course of the 18th century, the drawings were transferred to "tracing boards," training devices, seen here in two variations, which are pictures that encapsulate the symbols of each of the degrees. Speculative Masonry started in the 1600s, and its symbols are references to that vast body of literature and philosophy that documents Renaissance thought. Renaissance philosophers incorporated Greek (particularly neo-Platonic) and Jewish mystical ideas into their Christianity. Some of these influences came from the Kabala, the mystical tradition of Judaism. The checkered pavement, for example, represents the deity as perceived in ordinary life. The light and dark squares represent paired opposites, a mixture of mercy and justice, reward and punishment, passion and analysis, vengeance and loving kindness. They also represent the human experience of life and death, light and dark, good and evil, ease and difficulty. But that is only how it is perceived. The light and dark squares fit together with exact nicety to form the pavement, a single thing, a unity. The whole is surrounded by the tessellated border, which binds it into a single symbol. The idea of duality occurs throughout the boards: from the black and white squares at the bottom to the Sun and Moon at the top. Jacob's ladder also figures prominently. The board at left represents the "1st Degree Emolation"; that at right, "1st Degree, England*

Masons. After a long time of inaction, the Grand Orient lodge in Moscow was opened again in 1906 and another opened in St. Petersburg in 1912.

The influence of the Masons on the Italian Socialist Party was at one stage so disturbing that the party began to exclude Masons in 1914.[6]

During the third republic, French Masonry was very actively involved with politics. The fact that the ideological stance of Masonry leans toward socialism was confirmed by a thesis, "French Masonry Under the Third Republic" by Mildred J. Headings at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.[7]

The spokesman of the united grand lodges, John Hamill, claimed: "Members of Grand Orient have always been very politically minded . . . as a group rather than as individuals. They are strongly socialistic."[8]

"Grand Orient is socialist in the broadest sense of the word," wrote the French author Maurice Talmeyr in his book *Comment on fabrique l'opinion* (*How to Create Opinion*).

In France there are about 35 different Masonic systems. The three largest are Grand Orient de France, Grande Loge de France (26,000 members) and Grande Loge Nationale Francaise (27,000 members).

There is also an extremely secret lodge within Grand Orient called Demain. At least 10 ministers under Mitterrand were members of this secret lodge.[9]

In those areas where the National Front has taken power—Vitrolles, Orange, Marignane and Toulon—Grand Orient has been forced to close several lodges and replace them with a "traveling lodge" which is under direct protection from Paris.

In 1998 Grand Orient expelled Masonic brother Jean-Pierre Soisson, a regional politician from Bourgogne, who had been re-elected with the support of votes from the National Front.[10]

Under certain circumstances, it is the highest and holiest civil duty of the Mason to raise arms against the legal government of a nation, according to *The Mason Chronicle* (London, 1875, I, 81). For this reason Masonry had already been banned in several parts of Europe: 1731 in Naples; 1734 in Poland; in 1735 in Holland and France. Catherine the Great banned the activities of secret societies on April 8, 1782, and again in 1794 in order to prevent the continued activities of the lodges in

Russia. The Masons had simply refused to obey her. The lodge Osiris just continued with their actions against Russia. Ordinary people regarded Masons as treacherous criminals.

The Russian Jewish Masonic socialist Alexander Herzen (Grand Orient) agitated for the total and utter destruction of the government of the time. There would be general destruction in the form of blood and thunder. "What is born out of this blood? Who knows?" he wondered. He welcomed the destruction and chaos which was to come.

Grand Orient wanted to control politics not only in France but also abroad, preferably in the whole of Europe. Members of Grand Orient were particularly interested in meddling in Russia's internal affairs. They felt a particular hatred for Russia. From 1890, *Grand Orient de France* took good care of all revolutionary emigrants from Russia by organizing the international school for revolutionaries. Many Russian extremist Jews began pursuing "revolutionary studies" at this school.[11]

Behind the Jewish revolutionary association stood Grand Orient. Grand Orient helped "revolutionaries" to escape justice.

In 1897 there were 5,215,800 Jews living in Russia (nearly 5 percent of the population). All revolutionary activity was in the hands of the extremist Jews, who controlled most of the 370 Masonic lodges during this year.[12]

In 1876, three Jewish Masons, Lieberman, Grigory Goldenberg and Zuckerman, met in a Grand Orient lodge room in London to work out a plan to murder the Russian Tsar Alexander II.

Those rulers who disturbed the plans of Grand Orient were to be murdered. Within Masonry, killing an enemy is justified. Tsar Paul I (son of Catherine the Great) gave the Masons free rein again, in spite of the official prohibition against Masonry. He became grand master of the Order of Malta. The Masons "thanked" him by murdering him on the night preceding March 11 (March 24 according to the Western, or Gregorian calendar), 1801. The murder of Paul I of Russia was organized by Count P. Stroganov, representative of *Grand Orient de France*. He also belonged to the lodge *Les Neuf Soeurs*. Several Russian Masons were involved in the murder of Paul I.

Count Stroganov had come to Russia from France as a Masonic agent of influence, according to Oleg Platonov.

After this political murder, more and more lodges in Russia came under the influence of *Grand Orient de France*.

The Decembrists in Russia were actually Illuminati. The colonel and Mason Pavel Pestel (1793-1826) was an infamous Decembrist. The most important representative of the Illuminati was Ernst Benjamin-Solomon Raupach, who lived with Prince Sergei Volkonsky. The Illuminati had founded *Soyuz Blagodentsviya*, a subversive society. In 1822 Raupach was expelled for activities against the Russian state.

On December 14, 1825, the revolt of the Decembrists broke out and was subsequently put down by the government. More than 1,270 were killed. The Masons had agitated among soldiers and civilians, spreading lies just as the communists, socialists and liberals do today. All these intolerant individuals are the blind tools of Masonry.

In 1876, three Jewish Masons, Lieberman, Grigory Goldenberg and Zuckerman, met in a Grand Orient lodge room in London to work out a plan to murder the Russian Tsar Alexander II. They found a suitable assassin, the extremist Jew Leon Hartman (1850-1913), who was a member of the executive committee of the terrorist organization *Narodnaya Volya* (founded by the Masons). He attempted to blow up the tsar's train near Moscow on November 19, 1879 (more about this in *Under the Sign of the Scorpion* by this author). The attempt failed, and Hartman managed to escape to Paris, where Grand Orient took good care of him. He was arrested in Paris thanks to the Russian Embassy, but the local Masons protested when he was to be extradited to Russia. Meanwhile Grand Orient helped him to escape to England, where he was met with applause and immediately initiated into the lodge "the Philadelphians."[13]

He later moved to America, where he was praised by Masonic anarchists.

Hartman's status as a Mason is confirmed by a letter from Garibaldi to Pia from March 6, 1880.[14]

Grand Orient did not give up. Several attempts were made on the life of the tsar. The Masons finally managed to kill Alexander II with a bomb on March 1 (March 13 according to the Western calendar) 1881, by utilizing *Narodnaya Volya*. Since the murderess was a Jewess, Chesia Mironova-Helfman, it led to vicious pogroms against the Jews. Helfman was sentenced but released and expelled in 1879. She escaped in the same year.

The major criminal Giuseppe Garibaldi was transformed into an Italian national hero by the Masons. Garibaldi became a Mason in 1833 and was a member of Mazzini's Young Italy and Grande Oriente. In 1834 he was sentenced to death for taking part in a revolt in Genoa but managed to escape to Brazil.

Garibaldi lived in Uruguay between 1836 and 1848. After he came to Uruguay, he agitated the former president Fructuoso Rivera's "revolutionary" movement against the legal president Manuel Oribe, since Oribe did not want a war against Argentina. In June 1838, Rivera defeated Oribe thanks to Garibaldi's help. Oribe fled to Buenos Aires in Argentina. Garibaldi was then dictator in Uruguay between 1838 and 1843, while power officially rested with Rivera. During this time, Garibaldi led Uruguay into a war against Argentina. On February 16, 1843, Oribe deposed the dictatorship with the aid of Argentine elite forces. The new president Joaquín Suárez entered office in March 1843.

Garibaldi founded the lodge Les Amis de la Patrie in Montevideo in 1844.[15] In December 1845, he led the first Italian legion, which defended Montevideo against the British and French.

In April 1848 Garibaldi returned to Italy. In 1849 he led a revolt in the central part of the county. The Illuminist Garibaldi's terrorists, who were called Carbonari, wore long crimson executioner's shirts. After his "revolutionary" acts of terror between 1848-49, Garibaldi became a hunted man, who fled Italy and was forced to stay away. He lived in North Africa, the United States and Peru. He returned to Italy in 1854. Garibaldi's attempt to make the Tyrol a part of Italy was a failure however.

The Austrians defeated his bandits.

On May 6, 1860, Garibaldi left Genoa with 1,067 men and began a new uprising. Four days later, he landed in Marsala, Sicily, with his red shirts. There he defeated a force several times as large and made himself lord of the island. He was supported by criminal elements from Sicily. On May 11, he proclaimed himself dictator. Since Garibaldi called himself a socialist, he founded a socialist dictatorship.

A few months later it was the turn of mainland Italy. In August 1860, Garibaldi marched into Naples with the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II, by his side. The Mason Victor Emmanuel wanted to be the king of all Italy. Mazzini and Cavour gave him Italy's throne.

In 1862 Garibaldi took part in the attack on Rome, in which he was captured. He was granted amnesty and soon organized a new uprising, whereupon he was interned but managed to escape.

During the same year, his hard work to destroy the old world order gained him the 33rd degree, and he thereafter became grand master of the Scottish Rite in Palermo, and in 1864 he became grand master of Grande Oriente d'Italia, which Napoleon Bonaparte founded in Milan in 1805. He was also grand master of Ordre du rite Memphis-Misraim. Together with the crime syndicates, he planned atrocious crimes against politically uncomfortable people.

In 1867 Giuseppe Garibaldi founded the High Council of Masons in Italy and the Association for Peace and Freedom, which began to propagate the United States of Europe. This union would put an end to nation states, after which the Masons hoped to found a global super state. The Masonic dream about the United States of Europe would become a reality, whatever the cost; even if it were necessary to use both fire and sword. Instead the cunning step-by-step method was chosen, which involves countless political deceptions. Different nation states would be founded and destroyed on the way to a world empire.

Garibaldi remained an agitator and was again sentenced to prison. He was soon free again and took France's part in the war against Germany in 1870-71. His sole aim was destruction, thereby clearing the ground for the construction of the new temple of Solomon.

In Madrid the young anarchist Mateo Morral threw a bomb at the royal wedding procession on May 31, 1906. Alfonso XIII and his bride Victoria Eugenia survived, however. The terrorist immediately committed suicide. It was uncovered that he had worked at a publishing company, which belonged to the known anarchist and Mason Francisco Ferrer. The police suspected Ferrer of planning this attempt on the King's life, since he had been a suspect in two earlier political murders. Ferrer was arrested on June 4, 1906. His lawyer Bulot (a Masonic brother) handled the defense. Ferrer was freed on June 12 (*Revue Maçonnique*, January 1907, No. 310, 13). In June 1909, violent troubles began to surface in Spain. The Masons instigated another riot in Barcelona, during which 97 buildings, including 76 Catholic churches, chapels and assembly halls, were burned down, and nuns were raped and then murdered.[16]

The main instigator was Francisco Ferrer. He was sentenced for causing a riot in Barcelona and executed on October 13, 1909. He was Spain's most famous Mason and anarchist, and was declared a martyr by the dark forces.

The Portuguese Grand Master Sebastião Magalhães da Lima, senator and minister, held a meeting in Paris for high-ranking French Masons. It was as early as 1907 when he described the coming fall of the royal house of Portugal and the

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subsequent founding of a republic.[17]

In February 1920 da Lima was arrested for his part in the murder of President Sidonie Pães, in connection with the Masons' *coup d'état* on December 14, 1918. The international Masons immediately began to act. Shortly thereafter, da Lima and his Masonic friends were released, since "there were no grounds for the arrest."[18]

The former Mason Sidonie Pães reached power on December 5, 1917, by overthrowing the Masonic government in Portugal. As president, he consciously began to support national interests. The Masons regarded him as a traitor and vermin that had to be liquidated.

The Mason Ludvig Balint wrote in 1918 in the lodge magazine *Eoetvoes* (Hungary): "The ideas which make people happy are at the same time our goals, that is cosmopolitanism, atheism, communism."

The Hungarian-Jewish Mason Hollaender said in a speech on April 16, 1905: "The final goal of social democracy and Masonry are one and the same." (*Grossversammlung der Symbolischen Grossloge von Ungarn / "Compilation of Symbolic Grand Lodges of Hungary*," Budapest.)

Michel Reyt, who attained the 33rd degree within Grand Orient, founded *Sagès*, the aim of which is to provide the socialist party with money.[19]

In the third degree, the master's degree, the right hand with pointing thumb is placed on the left side of the abdomen at the height of the navel. Anyone who betrays Masonry will be murdered.

The hidden influence of the Masons has been and still is enormous. Eighteen of Napoleon's marshals were Masons, including Bernadotte, Brune, Jourdan, Kellermann, Masséna, Mortier, Murat, Ney, Oudinot, Poniatowski and Sérurier.[20]

If one observes a company president, a board chairman or a minister who is a Mason, one will discover a significant number of Masonic brothers hovering around him: accountants, secretaries, lawyers, PR-consultants, bankers etc. As the Masons become more powerful, they push non-Masons away from positions of power.

"When one of my co-workers, Masons, insists that we employ a man of 50 years, whom I have never heard of before, I immediately know what is going on," said the chairman of the board of France Télévision Marc Tessier, who himself is presumed to belong to the Spartacus lodge, which attracts heads of radio and TV stations.[21]

More than a third of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the third chamber of the French National Assembly, are Masons. The entry hall to the Economic and Social Council's building is covered with Masonic symbols: two columns with pictures of Horus and Isis. Horus holds a globe and a miter in his hands. Isis holds a right angle in the crook of her arm. Other symbols are the Moon, the Sun, the starry sky, the pyramid, the carved stone and the chain with three links.

The energy sector, the nuclear power industry and telecommunications are bastions of Masonry.

Alain Grangé Cabane, general director of an employers association, mentioned: "The first time I met Patrick Le Lay, president of TF1 (the first national French TV channel), I said: 'I think we belong to the same family.' Le Lay answered: 'I know that we do.' We became friends. I became friends with Jean Miot in the same way." Miot was then chairman of the board of the Press Employers Association in Paris.[22]

There is a theoretical rule within Grande Loge Nationale Francaise that neither politics nor religion should be discussed in the lodge. In practice, this only applies to the blue lodges, i.e. the lowest degrees. In the higher degrees, called chapters, everything is discussed. The work of Grand Orient and Grande Loge de France is focused on society from the very beginning.[23]

The grand master of Grand Orient, Alain Bauer, admits that there is a lack of ideas and a philosophical poverty within his order. There have been hardly any new ideas recently, except for the protest actions against the pope's visit and the general mobilization against the National Front.

The Masonic leaders admit that a misuse of power occurs, but claim at the same time that the order itself deals sternly with such issues. This is not true. Nearly everyone who has attempted to work against the corruption within Masonry or warned higher instances within the order (leading Masons like Jean Verdun, Pierre Marion, Pierre Bertin and Thierry Meyssan) have been ostracized or have themselves chosen to leave Masonry.[24]

The brothers have an obligation to aid each other, even at the risk of their own life.

The Mason Jacques Médecin was mayor of Nice between 1966 and 1995. His closest two men, Jean-Paul Claustres and Jean Oltra, were also Masons. Together with several other Masons, they founded an entire network of fictitious local organizations, which received government grants funded by taxpayer money. Many of the Masonic brothers which Médecin involved in his criminal activities were members of Grand Orient, but when their presence felt uncomfortable to the other brothers, the former went over to the French National Grand Lodge, where they founded a lodge of their own (No. 475). Other local government employees flocked to this lodge. Bernard Bragard, Frédéric Gilbert and Catherine Sinet estimate in their book about this grand deception that the brothers in Nice managed to steal a billion francs just between 1983 and 1989. Médecin later moved to Uruguay, where he died.[25]

In order to attract influential people, the French National Lodge has formed lodges of special interest (*loges d'appel*), based on the secretive lodge Demain in Grand Orient, where the ritual has been reduced to a minimum. Ministers and other men of power feel at home in these lodges. The Spartacus lodge was created for heads of radio and television, the lodge La Bannière Étoilée (the Starry Banner) is for businessmen who wish to invest in the United States, the lodge *Les Chevaliers de Jérusalem* (Knights of Jerusalem) is for those who are especially interested in Israel, *L'Esprit Olympique* (the Olympic Spirit) is for sportsmen, *Les Cabires* is for Masons interested in French-African issues. The yearly membership fee for some of these exclusive lodges is 10,000 francs, which pays for 10 meetings. The dinners, which are enjoyed in connection with the meetings, cost 750 francs each.[26]

Masonic corruption has its own signs. The sign of recognition

for the first degree, the degree of the apprentice, consists of placing the hand across the throat with four fingers clenched and the thumb at a right angle and then drawing the hand from left to right, as if cutting one's throat. This is also called the "throat sign" and symbolizes that the brother would rather have his throat cut than reveal any of the secrets of Masonry.

For the journeyman's degree, the right hand is laid upon the heart. The hand is rounded, as if to grab the heart. At the same time, the left forearm is raised with an open hand. This means: "May my heart be torn out if I betray the secrets."

In the third degree, the master's degree, the right hand with pointing thumb is placed on the left side of the abdomen at the height of the navel. Anyone who betrays Masonry will die in this manner.

These signs of recognition are described by many sources. There are several signs of recognition for the highest degree, which outsiders are unaware of. One of these consists of placing the index and ring finger of the right hand across the lips three times in succession. This shows that one has been informed of the most important secrets.

The Masons recognize each other by asking simple questions like, "What is the time?" or, "How old are you?" If you answer: "half past nine" or "50 years," this shows that you are not a brother. One is supposed to answer: "There is no time any longer," or, "I am very old." You can also show that you are a brother by asking: "Do you also work day and night?"

Those who have not attained the master's degree do not have the right to visit other lodges. They must obey their master and everyone possessing a higher degree than themselves.

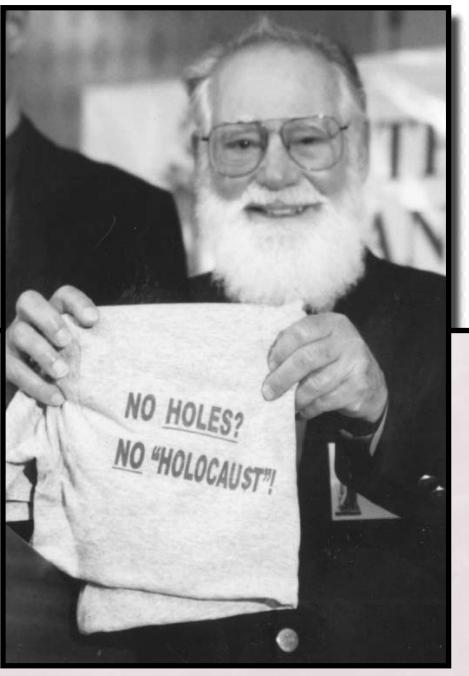
The Masons are always prepared to play a cat and mouse game to undermine their enemies. The victim is allowed to play the game on the cat's terms until he is bewitched by consensus trance and his mind becomes totally paralyzed.

At the end of the 1890s, the Mason Philippe Vashyod founded the Masonic lodge *Krest i Zvezda* ("The Cross and Star") in the Winter Palace and later in Tsarskoye Selo, in order to surround Tsar Nicholas II and destroy him. Philippe Vashyod became advisor for questions of state.[27]

The Mason Leonti Kandaurov (the tsar's emissary in Paris) confirmed this. (The central historical archive in Moscow, section 730, I.) French Masonry got the all-clear in the tsar's Russia despite the fact that it actually represented atheism and republicanism. By playing with the Masons, he destroyed Russia's chances of development.

Between 1900 and 1902, 10,000 people, mostly Russian Jews, were trained in the United States. Their mission was to return to Russia after their revolutionary training in order to spread terror and crush the tsar's regime. Most of the financial resources for these activities came from the Zionist billionaire Jacob Schiff and other Jewish bankers in the United States. These bankers also financed the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and the revolution in Russia in 1905.[28]

In 1904 Grand Orient agitated against the Russian government, calling it a disgrace to the civilized world. The French order of Grand Orient was constantly involved in Russia's internal affairs by supporting the "revolutionaries there as early as 1905-06, when many agitators were active."[29]



WE'LL MISS YOU, RUSS

THE BARNES REVIEW mourns the loss of a great historical Revisionist scholar, Russell Granata. In September, Russ died of a malignant brain tumor at his home in Palos Verdes, California. Readers of TBR no doubt recall his writings on his favorite subject, the Holocaust, and his translations. Russ was fluent in German and Italian, and was instrumental in making Italian Revisionism better known in English-speaking countries. He was a schoolteacher for many decades in California, teaching a subject close to his heart, modern German. His writings were not many, but what he did produce was extremely powerful, generally dealing with Adolf Hitler, World War II and the Holocaust. Russell was extremely proud when the terrorist Jewish Defense League called him an "infectious pus" for his efforts. Nothing fazed him; he was at peace with himself like few men I have met. On a more personal note, I have lost a friend and a mentor. Russ and I carried on a long correspondence, and met only at the TBR conferences, where we would spend quite a bit of time swapping "war stories" and keeping America's microbreweries in business. Russ was one of a rare breed: the non-egomaniacal, easygoing, pleasant, generous and honest scholar. Near the end of his life, when Russ was made aware of his condition, he made a CD that concerned itself with the legacy Russ wanted to leave behind. In addition, Russ also released a CD of his singing, which was a lifelong passion. He recorded old Italian love songs, along with standards of the Big Band era. The Italian language remained a major part of Russ's life and scholarship, and this certainly guaranteed his place among Revisionists. Russ nearly stood alone in his disinterest in receiving credit for his accomplishments and certainly cared little for money, fame or attention. We all have much to learn from him. Rest in peace, Russ.

—MRJ

The tsar was influenced by several Masons acting as close friends. Prince Alexander Mikhailovich was one of them. Mikhailovich's mother was a Jewess. Another was Prince Nikolai Nikolayevich, who convinced the tsar to sign the Manifesto of October 17, 1905, which cleared the way for the Masons. This document created a parliament (*Duma*). The tsar's understanding of Russian Masonry was primarily gained from these high-ranking Masonic gentlemen who were unable to tell the truth and in reality wanted to depose and kill him.

In 1905 in St. Petersburg, the secretary of the Masonic Supreme Council, David Bebutov, delivered 12,000 rubles to the leader of the social revolutionaries in exchange for murdering Tsar Nicholas II of Russia. The plans could not be realized. In 1906 the Masons made another attempt to kill the tsar with the aid of the social revolutionaries. They even used a submarine in the attempt. There were also plans to build an airplane for this purpose.[30]

The action was organized by the infamous terrorist and Mason Nikolai Tchaikovsky (social revolutionary), who had designed the airplane, which was to attack the tsar from the air. When their henchman Jevno Azef was arrested, the plans were put on hold.

When Gen. V. Teplov became a member of the lodge, a "brother" wanted to know what he thought of the plan to physically remove the tsar. Teplov answered with the frankness of a military man: "If I am ordered to do so, I will kill."[31]

In 1905, the secretary of the Masonic Supreme Council, David Bebutov, delivered 12,000 rubles to the leader of the social revolutionaries in exchange for murdering Tsar Nicholas II.

During the autumn of 1905, the Masons led all the attempts to take over power in Russia. Among the conspirators were two members of the National Council, Alexander Guchkov and Mikhail Stakhovich (who also acted as diplomat), as well as other well-known Masons like Sergey Urusov, a landowner who had betrayed the tsar. He took care of the contact with Grand Orient in France. Urusov was simultaneously the chairman of the Masonic Supreme Council. These men immediately wanted to be part of a Russian government. Also the Masons Vladimir Rozenberg and Georgy Lvov took part in this plan. They sought to impose the French republican model on Russia.

The blood-red Masonic directors, including Alexander Parvus and Leon Trotsky, had started a devastating wave of terror in 1905. "Revolutionary" crimes committed in 1905-06 were great advances, according to the Masons. The Masons continued to murder their enemies in Russia. Between 1906 and 1908, the revolutionary movement controlled by the Masons performed 26,268 assassination attempts—6,091 Russians were killed, and over 6,000 were wounded.[32]

In December 1905, Boris Nikolsky, professor of law and member of the National Council, gave a speech before the Russian Assembly and the tsar. Nikolsky spoke of the activities of the Jewry and the Masons in Russia, i.e. subversive activities. The tsar disliked this speech so much that he prohibited its publication. Nicholas II wanted to win over elements from the left, who still hated him in spite of this.

Masonry was called a criminal organization in the reports from the secret police. This was true, since the lodges constantly broke Russian law. The tsar had access to these reports.

The tsar dissolved the parliament twice—in July 1906 and in June 1907. At this stage the National Duma had broken the law time and again. The Masonic member of parliament and lawyer Yevgeny Kedrin received a notice from Grand Orient de France on September 7, 1906, which proclaimed that the Russians were suffering on account of the tsar's tyranny and that Grand Orient de France provided opponents of the regime with means to defeat this despotism, all according to documents found in the Soviet Union's special archive, which became public in connection with the weakening of the communist regime as early as 1989.

After several attempts at a revolution in 1905 and 1906, Grand Orient opened new lodges in Russia: The Iron Ring in Nizhny Novgorod (Kilvein was grand master), Kiev (Steingel was grand master) and in other cities. Count Alexei Orlov-Davydov financed these new lodges.[33]

In 1906 Grand Orient incited their members to serve the highest interests of international socialism. Grand Orient promised all the support imaginable for anti-government activities in Russia. The decision about this support was to be kept a secret, however.[34]

Laferre, one of the leaders of world Masonry, said at an international Masonic conference in 1908 that the Masons were prepared to finance a conspiracy against Russia. He specified: "The council of the order will make any necessary sacrifices in order to achieve true progress for this nation which has not yet been delivered from darkness and where the triumph of Masonry is about to unfold."[35]

When Nicholas II went on a state visit to Sweden in 1909, he was exposed to an assassination attempt. The anarchist who had been employed attacked the wrong person, however, and ended up murdering a Swedish colonel in dress uniform.

In the middle of 1911, Russia's vice minister of the Interior, Lt. Gen. Pavel Kurlov, issued a special report to the Minister of the Interior Piotr Stolypin, the contents of which disturbed the Russian Masons deeply. The report dealt with the Masons' connection with terrorist activities against the Russian state and its representatives. It appears that Stolypin took this threat against the state from the Masons most seriously and decided to impose measures against them. Stolypin was not just minister of the Interior, but also the chairman of the Council of Ministers, i.e. head of government.

Earlier, in 1910, a police agent named Boris Alexeyev had been sent to Paris to gather information about Grand Orient de France, where the actions against Russia originated. But Stolypin was murdered at the opera in Kiev on September 1, 1911, in the presence of the tsar. The murderer, the Masonic agent Dmitri (Mordekai) Bogrov, was arrested. The leading figure in the Russian Grand Orient, Alexander Kerensky (actually Aaron Kuerbis) escaped abroad at this time. Soon after, a report arrived from Alexeyev in Paris.

The report mentioned that "the Masonic leaders have reached the conclusion that the chairman of the Council of

Ministers . . . is an individual who is damaging to the interests of Masonry. Such a decision, made by the Supreme Council, has been known to exist for several months. . . . It transpires that the secret leaders of Masonry are displeased with Stolypin's policy and have utilized the intimate connections between *Grand Orient de France* and the revolutionary committees in Russia to complete the plan, which they only had as a draft. It is also said that the purely technical aspect of the crime and certain details in the circumstances which made it possible to bring about the assassination, were prepared by the Masons."[36]

Leon Trotsky met Bogrov on the morning of September 1, 1911, in a café in Kiev. The residents of Kiev wanted to beat all the Jews in Kiev to death after the murder of Prime Minister Piotr Stolypin, but the government sent a regiment of Cossacks to prevent a bloodbath (cf. *The War by Common Law*, Minsk, 1999, 42).

Bogrov was hanged. He was a member of Grand Orient.

The terrorist and Mason Manuil Margulies (a henchman to Alexander Guchkov) led this conspiracy.

In conclusion, although many scoff at the idea that the Masonic movement is, or has ever been, involved in shaping world politics or financial situations, the overwhelming evidence shows that their hidden hand has in many instances been a major force. And, although lower level Masons today may not be aware of the real history of Masonry, you now know the truth. ❖

JURI LINA is an internationally renowned writer. His chief specialty is political economy, with a specific concentration on the connection between finance and political regimes. He is the author of *Under the Sign of the Scorpion*, which has attained almost cult status among his staunch supporters. *"Scorpion"* (447 pages) can be ordered from Lina for $25. Pay with a personal check and send to the following address: Heino Tuisk, 612 Dover Road, Pasadena, MD 21122. Phone: 410-255-8260.

In 1907 Piotr Stolypin instituted *a series of major reforms. In June, he promulgated a new electoral law, which had the result of restoring order. Stolypin's peasant reform program allowed the breakup of communes as well as the establishment of full private property. The economy recovered. By 1914 Russia's growth rate was one of the highest in the world. Although debt was still high, it was declining as a percentage of the gross national product. He was murdered by a Mason.*

ENDNOTES:

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[4] Disraeli, Benjamin, *Lord George Bentinck: A Political Biography*, London, 1882, 357.
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[11] Ivanov, Y., *The Jews in Russian History*, Moscow, 2000, 94.
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[13] *Ibid.,* 93.
[14] Ivanov, Vasili, *The Russian Intelligentsia and Freemasons from Peter I Until Today*, Moscow, 1997, 346.
[15] Frick, Karl R.H., *Licht und Finsternis* ("Light and Darkness"), Part 2, Graz, 1978, 206.
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[20] *Historia* (French periodical), No. 48, July-August 1997.
[21] Ottenheimer and Lecadre, *op. cit.*, 33.
[22] *Ibid.,* 35.
[23] *Ibid.,* 49-50.
[24] *Ibid.,* 9.
[25] *Ibid.,* 78.
[26] *Ibid.,* 94.
[27] Ostretsov, Viktor, *Masonry, Culture and Russian History*, Moscow, 1999, 387.
[28] Dichev, Nikolov, *The Evil Conspiracy*, Urgench 1992, 99.
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[30] *Ibid.,* 179.
[31] Melgunov, Sergei, *On the Way to the Palace Coup*, Paris, 1931, 185.
[32] Krasny, Vladimir, *The Devil's Children*, Moscow, 1999, 181.
[33] Platonov, *op. cit.*, 172.
[34] *Ibid.,* 178.
[35] *Kolokol* ("The Bell," revolutionary democratic newspaper in Volgograd), November 9, 1908.
[36] Platonov, *op. cit.*, 198-200.

Saints Ferdinand & Isabella?

In a horrific and non-journalistic article in a recent issue of *The Corpus Christi Caller-Times*, it seems that many within the Spanish Catholic Church seek the canonization of Queen Isabella I and her husband, Ferdinand. Unsurprisingly, the article can only focus on one thing: the Jews. Isabella's saintly life has no relevance; her missionary work and sponsorship have no relevance; the spreading of the Gospel to the New World has no relevance; the unification of Spain is not relevant; only the Jews are relevant. Due to the Jewish collaboration with the Islamic invaders who brutally occupied the country during the early Middle Ages, the Jews were expelled by the saintly queen's orders in 1492. However, the Jewish long-lasting affinity for Islamic invaders also has no relevance. Even the great queen's defenders cannot stop talking about anything but the Jews and Jewish interests in relation to her canonization case. Covadonga Santos of the Spanish "Isabella the Catholic Commission" begins his discussions of her case by claiming that she was a "great defender of the Jewish people." Given that the Vatican will do everything and anything to not offend the nearly all-powerful Jewish lobby, her case, regardless of its objective merits, has no hope. For any Roman Catholic who might think that there will be a Queen St. Isabella soon, we here at TBR have a bridge in Brooklyn to sell.

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Internecine Violence

"*Yemach shemoi!*" ["He should be wiped from history!"] *The New York Post* of March 10, 2002, contained an extremely interesting article about the Jewish Satmar sect. It seems that their leader, the famous Rebbe Moses Teitelbaum, is getting very old, and had originally given the succession to his eldest son, Aaron, but later changed it to his middle son, Zalman. The temple, located in Brooklyn, has been torn apart by representatives of the two sides while Grand Rebbe Moses is reportedly senile. To keep the peace, the temple hired 22 security guards from Blackhawk security, but even this was not enough to quell the violence, and numbers of police have been called in regularly. Fist fighting and kicking during Saturday services are not uncommon. Further, in recent years, the rabbi who ran the temple's girls school admitted stealing $6 million in temple money for non-existent jobs for Hassidic housewives. The community was at one time wealthy, before the troubles, and owns a kosher meat factory, a cemetery and a matzoth factory. They were also politically powerful, so says political consultant Hank Sheinkoph: "Before the split, they could deliver a lockstep vote that was important in city and state races." Now, the extent of the crimes are unknown to TBR, but the humorous tone of the *Post* article seems to be politically correct because of the fact that Satmar is a sect that is generally anti-Zionist.

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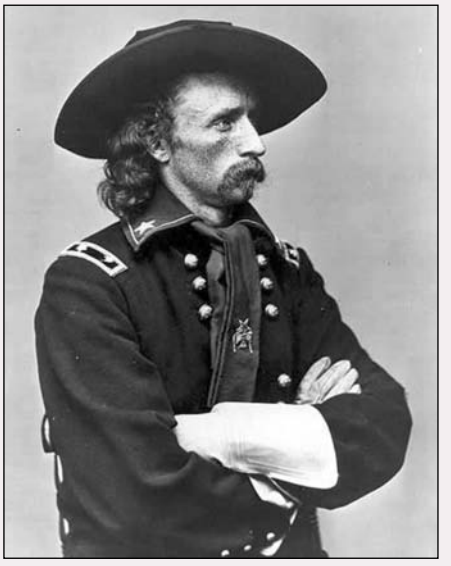
Hitler's 'Downfall' a Good Thing?

In Germany, a feature film, *The Downfall*, has recently been released. Far from the typical cant about Hitler being Satan incarnate, the film portrays Hitler as a soft-spoken social dreamer who sought to reform German society after World War I. Interestingly, the actor who plays Hitler, Bruno Ganz, studied the only tape in existence of Hitler speaking in "normal" tones, that is, outside of political speechmaking. His tone outside of speeches was soft and comforting rather than like the "barking" tone he mastered for political speeches. Hitler is depicted as caring and patient with his underlings, only going insane as the Soviets begin to pummel Berlin. Many of the scenes, rather than presenting the crass ideology of the modern left, are taken from the personal reminiscences of Hitler's secretary, Traudl Junge, who died in 2002. In other words, the point of this film is to portray what had been impossible to portray before, the actual truth about Hitler and his psyche, particularly during the last days of the war. For many Germans, a major taboo has been broached that many say has "brought a certain emotional release" to them. The article on the film concludes in ominous tones that, "Critics say the debate is in danger of playing into the hands of Revisionists—those who play down the crime of the Holocaust." Indeed.

Making Mincemeat of Custer



Above, a photographic portrait of George Armstrong Custer taken by famed Civil War photographer Matthew Brady.

The Argus Leader, a major paper in South Dakota based in Sioux Falls, is pushing a polticially correct line concerning General George Custer and his famous "last stand." In the paper's November 4, 2002, edition, there is a brief review of a book written by University of South Dakota Professor Richard Fox entitled *Archeology, History and Custer's Last Battle: The Little Big Horn Re-examined.* It was recently featured on the Discovery Channel. His view is that Custer did not die the "heroic" death sometimes portrayed. Of course, in this absurdly PC age, it is rather rare that Custer is mentioned at all, never mind in any positive light. Therefore, right off the bat, Dr. Fox's book is culturally passé. Now, his methods dealt with ballistics and the unearthing of many artifacts from the battlefield using metal detectors. Remains, bullets and other expected remians of war were found. However, his strict scientific methods are compromised because, the paper mentions, he also interviewed "native American warriors" for his study, as if this leads to "scientific" results. TBR was surprised to learn that there remain Indian warriors at all. Is there soon to be a renewed ignition of the Plains Wars? Dr. Fox also traveled here to D.C. to lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, where nary a politically incorrect word is uttered. Something tells us that the same breathless treatment did not immediately await our friend, Tom Goodrich, upon the release of his book *Scalpdance*.

We Want Your Comments!

We like to hear from our readers. Please send us your thoughts and comments—something you liked; something you didn't like; something you think TBR should cover. Incidentally, we print all sides of the issues. Send you letters or other items of historical interest to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email the TBR editor directly at TBR7@aol.com.

Terrorism, Eurasianism & Russo-American Cooperation

Since the disintegration of the Soviet empire, the United States has been cooperating with the Russian Federation in intelligence matters related to the war on terrorism. Even though American officials are dealing with the same individuals as before the collapse of the USSR, they assume, since the Russian government is no longer Marxist, that their Russian counterparts act in good faith. In reality, many of them of necessity have simply mutated into National Bolsheviks with Russian, not American, interests first priority. Great Russian nationalists and expansionists now flirt with Eurasianism—a geopolitical expansionist philosophy akin to National Socialist Germany's Geopolitik. This essay, not previously published, was written in 2001.

By Robert Logan

With the collapse of the Soviet Union two enormous geopolitical vacuums were created: the first in East and Central Europe and the second in Central Asia. In Europe NATO and the European Union have already moved in to fill that vacuum. In Central Asia the United States, Russia and Islam are all in contention.

Events moved most rapidly in East Europe, where the former Warsaw Pact states, with the exception of Romania and Bulgaria, have already been successfully incorporated into the West as independent ethno-states.

The current scene of contention—Central Asia—is a continuation of the Great Game of the turn of the 19th century with the great powers of the day (Great Britain and Russia) contending for oil. Today, following the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and the loss of her East European and Central Asian Empire, remnant Russia, remains a great military power in search of a geopolitical strategy upon which to found her foreign policy and to regain at least some of her former components. Ukraine,[1] northern Kazakhstan, and the "near abroad" (Iran, Iraq, China) are certainly immediate targets.

The geopolitical theory Russia seems to have adopted and adapted for this purpose is a variant of Mackinder's "Heartland Strategy."

According to the original theory, the country that controls the vast continental heartland of Eurasia in effect controls the World by virtue of the fact that the remaining areas of Asia, the Near East, and West Europe are reduced to mere "rim lands," while North America—seen geographically—becomes a continental island. Both the rim lands and the continental islands are therefore of necessity maritime powers, while the Eurasian heartland is the major land power and a veritable invincible fortress. Africa and South America are self-absorbed in their own worlds and do not enter into the world "correlation of forces."

None other than Gennady Zyuganov, first secretary of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Committee, has written a book spelling out the new Eurasianist foreign policy. Called *The Geography of Victory,* Zyuganov argues that Russia has become completely subordinated by the West and a mere source of raw materials for the West which, Zyuganov holds, is still divided into fully empowered and enriched citizens—the Golden Billion—and the rest of humanity which plays the role of resource-supplying appendages, reservoirs of toxic waste, and remote dumps for ecologically dangerous discards.

To combat the West and American hegemony, Zyuganov writes, Russia must first consolidate the Orthodox world into a single bloc and forge close ties with radical Islam. "By the end of the 20th century it was becoming more and more obvious that the Islamic way is the real alternative to the hegemony of Western civilization. Fundamentalism is understood as a return to the centuries-old national spiritual traditions and can lead to very positive results. It is the return to moral norms and keeping society's morals intact."[2]

Another Eurasianist, Aleksandr Dugin, author of *The Principles of Geopolitics: The Geopolitical Future of Russia*,

published in Moscow in 1997, familiarized the Russian reader with the various geopolitical concepts and principles developed abroad. Dugin, like Zyuganov, is a bitter enemy of the West or, as the Eurasianists refer to it, the Atlanticists. The key to success for Dugin and the Eurasianists will be a "Russo-Islamic Pact." Politically, Dugin advocates forging new "axes" for anti-Atlantic agitation with Berlin, Tokyo and Iran.[3]

Dugin's book has also been reviewed and criticized in the Russian press by V. Kobzev.[4]

Kobzev points out that the Heartland Strategy was primarily written for the instruction of the British diplomats reconstructing Europe after World War I. Postwar boundaries were to be established in such a way as to prevent Germany and Russia from joining forces together to control Eurasia, which would have deprived the Allies of the fruits of victory.

Under today's circumstances, when Russia is attempting to reconstruct herself and restore the country to its former greatness, Dugin reverses the argument by calling for an alliance with Germany to ensure control of the heartland and therefore break America's hegemony.

Dugin writes: "It would be wise to return the Kaliningrad region [Koenigsberg, East Prussia] to Germany so as to eliminate the last territorial symbol of a horrible fratricidal war. In order that this action is not thought of as just another step in Russian geopolitical capitulation, it would make sense for Europe to agree to make other territorial annexations, or other ways of expanding Russia's strategic zone of influence, available to Russia. I am particularly thinking about those states that are persistently trying to enter into a 'Black Sea-Baltic Federation.'"

In the Russian Duma the overwhelming majority of die-hard communists and the mutated "national Bolsheviks" carry some of Dugin's ideas even further. According to Wolfgang Strauss, a German slavicist and political analyst, the Russian Duma Parliamentary Committee on Geopolitical Affairs, chafing under the expansion of NATO to Russia's doorstep and U.S. influences on internal Russian affairs, has proposed the formation of a "Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis" to counter American hegemony. In an open meeting of the Duma's Geopolitical Committee on February 18, 1997, its Chairman Alexey Mitrofanov, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, stated bluntly: "Today, the United States of America is the major enemy of our country. All our actions and dealings with America from now on should be undertaken with this in mind. We must recognize who our enemies are and not fear to name them. The choice between America and the proposed axis is the choice between death and life for Russia."[5]

The price of the "axis" for the Russians, Strauss opines further, would be the return of the Kuriles to Japan and the return of the Koenigsberg region (agreeing in this with Dugin) to Germany. Chairman Mitrofanov explains his position: "Aware of the lessons learned over the past 1,000 years, any objective analysis of the world geopolitical situation would prove that our only real strategic allies are Germany and Japan."

"As a satellite of our main enemy," Mitrofanov continued, "Russia-hostile Poland must immediately return all German provinces, including East Prussia, to Germany."

In Russian nationalist circles the youthful 38-year-old. Mitrofanov is considered to be a potential candidate for the foreign affairs office should the nationalist opposition ever obtain power.

The views of Dugin, Zyuganov, and other Eurasianists are regularly published in *Zavtra,* a newspaper for communist and nationalist-Bolshevik writers. Its editor is Aleksandr Prokhanov.

By way of an example of *Zavtra* offerings, a few days after the infamous 9-11 assault against America, Prokhanov wrote the lead article for *Zavtra.* Written in mock Biblical terms, it is reproduced in full below:

THE ANGEL OF DEATH KISSED AMERICA

Thus was the Tower of Babel destroyed. The enormous manmade pillar towered over conquered nations and could be seen from all corners of the world. Its chambers were swollen with high priests, harlots, loyal custodians, church treasurers, innumerable treasures, graven images of heathen gods, tablets of secret knowledge. To satisfy the will of the Potentate of Babel the riches of the world, slaves and captured rulers of other lands all found their way to the tower. The tower grew until its golden crown touched the sky; it scratched the sky with diamond claws nourished by the blood and tears of people whose bones mixed with the sand and gravel that went into the construction of the tower. From the four points of the compass, heralds of the Lord, four angels of death, with wings of white metal, with lips twisted with rage flew toward the tower. Angels' feathers, the breath of the Lord's flaming rage, touched the tower below the clouds, and the tower evaporated. The crown of tower [sic] melted away and like a cloud flew off into the heavens. The structure collapsed down into the liquefied ground, where to this day in the sands of the Sahara archeologists find curious imprints resembling pagers, cellular telephones and tin Coca-Cola cans.

What happened in Manhattan should not be thought of in terms of "international terrorism," or in geopolitical or economic terms, but rather as a lesson in religious ethics, in terms of historical justice and retribution. The impacts of the Boeings against the walls of the skyscrapers restored the equilibrium of a world that was tottering under the pull of American sin. God's finger pierced the Evil Empire and destroyed the visible symbols of grandeur. The roar of the fallen towers traveled through the Earth, carrying imaginary American power off into the nether regions.

America stands horribly guilty before the world. It does not even sense its guilt for a moment. It laughs at mankind's suffering because of America's guilt. America is isolated from the sufferings of the world by Disneyland's goggle-eyed manikins, by Las Vegas's neon [lights], by its carrier and space force groups. And the world, shackled in the "new world order," hates America.

The Indians were transformed from a flowering people into a handful of pathetic clowns dancing to tambourines for the amusement of the conquerors. The blacks, transported on galleys to Texas and Florida, whipped and lashed by the plantation owners, hate America. The Mexicans, who had their best oil and gold mining regions taken from them, hate America. The Panamanians, whose country was cut in half by the canal and who are regularly bombed and machine-gunned, whose legally elected presidents are thrown in Yankee jails, hate America. Nicaraguans, whose

Terror Strikes Russia

Putin Rallies People, Reorganizes Security

ALEXANDER KOROLKOV/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Some of the hundreds of innocent Russian *men, women and children massacred in the despicable Beslan hostage-taking incident in early September are displayed for relatives to identify.*

The mass murders in Beslan, North Ossetia-Alania, were likely the most heinous in all modern terrorism. The Chechen rebels, or whoever the terrorists were, made clear to the world that they were willing to kill women and children to achieve their alleged goal of an independent, Islamicized Chechnya. Inconveniently, the Chechen elections, which brought pro-Moscow forces to even greater prominence, were declared free and fair by the OSCE, as well as the Arab League. Whether it be in Ossetia, Albania, Bosnia or Chechnya, the Islamicist forces command a small following, but a virulent one. In response to the attacks, President Vladimir Putin (inset) , who enjoys popularity ratings that make every single western politician green with envy, declared an all-out war on terror. After the theater hostage crisis several years ago, to the downing of two jetliners and now, the final straw, the murders of children by Islamicist fanatics, Putin has declared a shake-up of the political system. First, the regional governors will be appointed by the president, to be confirmed by local legislatures. Second, single districts will be replaced by proportional representation based on party lists, and law enforcement will be centralized in Moscow. So far, the plan has been greeted with applause by Russians, but the ritual denunciations from the west have been made loud and clear. In Russia, only Yabloko, the tiny, pro-CIA party funded by George Soros, in addition to the communists, condemned the plan. Even the regional governors themselves, those who have the most to lose, came out in favor of Putin.

freedom was taken away by the "contra" army of terrorists bought by American money, hate America. The Japanese, whose cities were incinerated and dissolved by the American atom bomb, hate America. China, with its more than a billion people, which has been declared by the United States to be its main enemy, hates America. Europe, whose irreplaceable culture, mystique and philosophy, were destroyed, and which has been transformed into a kind of Tampax for the carnivorous fat broad on the Hudson, hates America. The Russians, whose great Soviet civilization was taken away, and whose science, army, electric power plants and factories have been destroyed, hate Americans.

Each year a million people disappear because of the policies of those hirelings of the "new world order" sitting in the Kremlin. The alloyed faces of American terminators are concealed behind the comical masks of Gref, Chubais and Gaydar. Mankind is being rotted with narcotics, AIDS, pedophilia, Hollywood films depicting horrors and violence, distributed throughout the world, as if from a great Sodom, which emanate from the poisonous retort that is Manhattan.

I recall, as I stood on a Belgrade bridge on an evening before Easter, crowds of Serbs running to take shelter from the bombing of their national capital. Above them in the dark sky flashed the reddish brown flames of American cruise missiles about to tear to pieces schools and kindergartens, embassies and universities. I groaned weakly, and raising my fist to the sky. I prayed to God that he would alter the course of the missile away from the Belgrade church celebrating Easter and out across the ocean to destroy Sodomite Manhattan. Not all my prayers reached the ears of the Lord. But one did. I know that for sure.

The whole pro-American gang running Russian television, all the "Karlikovich" and "Kiselevich" stooges [TV commentators], were calling on us to sympathize with those that perished in ruins of Manhattan and the Pentagon. But where was this teary-eyed scum, where was the compassion of the Americans, when vodka-guzzling "terrorist No. 1," Boris Yeltsin, used tanks to fire on the Russian Parliament building in the heart of Moscow? Its speaker, people's deputies and a thousand unarmed people were turned into bloody pulp after each salvo. How similar the black soot of the burning House of Soviets and the debris of the Manhattan twin towers are. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," the dread Moses taught. Even if they doubled the number of Russian Jews emigrating to America, no number of Americans could equal the life of a single person killed by America.

No, Capt. Gastello, who dove his aircraft into a column of occupiers, is not a terrorist. Nor was Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, who torched the home of an enemy, a terrorist. [Both heroes of the Soviet Union; Gastello was a Russian "kamikaze" pilot who crashed his plane into a German column, and Zoya was a partisan who died at a young age.]

Now, narrow-minded Bush is sending the entire U.S. Air Force up into the sky and calling up reservists, who have been idling their time in nightclubs, to bomb the Earth. The thoughtful reservists are buying American flags so that the

"black body bag" that will be shipped with their lifeless remains home will be wrapped with a colorful strip of material.

America should apologize to mankind and disappear from history. Then the bisons [sic] will again roam the grassy plains of Ohio, and the noble Comanches and Iroquois [sic] will again ride their horses across the fragrant green fields.[6]

Prokhanov is not to be dismissed as a loose cannon. Russia's prize-winning, best-selling novel of 2002 was none other than his *Mr. Hexagen*. The plot is quite simple, and literate Russians recognize it immediately as a satirical attack on the Yeltsin family and the American-backed reformers in troubled Russia today. The story concerns an alcoholic "little god" who is dominated by his nymphomaniac daughter, who in turn is dominated by evil Jewish oligarchs working with former KGB agents, all of whom are on the American payroll building the New World Order.[7]

Aside from theorists like Dugin, the still very active and influential senior party and intelligence official Yevgeny Primakov is considered a crypto-Eurasianist.

Aside from theorists like Dugin and well-known advocates like Zyuganov and Prokhanov, the still very active and influential senior party and intelligence official Yevgeny Primakov is considered a crypto-Eurasianist. According to Clover: "His [Primakov's] policies fit the Eurasianist doctrine so neatly that it is hard not to view Primakov as one of the movement's backers, although he has never publicly stated his position on the theory. . . . Since the early 1990s, Primakov has been the driving force behind Russia's deepening relations with the pariah states of the Middle East, notably Iran and Iraq."[8]

Writing for the Institute for the Study of Conflict, Ideology and Policy, Chandler Rosenberger evaluates Primakov as "a man utterly devoted to the enhancement of Moscow's prestige and, more ominously, one well prepared to win his adopted nation accolades once again as a powerful alternative to the West."[9]

Recent unconfirmed reports[10] quote former KGB counterintelligence boss, Gen. Oleg Kalugin, now living and employed in the United States, as saying that generals Yevgeny Primakov and Aleksandr Karpov, both former KGB heads, have now been engaged as consultants and advisors to the U.S. Office of Total Information Awareness (OTIA). Convicted felon Adm. John Poindexter heads the OTIA. It is a key element in the war against terrorism.

Americans can only ask whether cooperation of the type here described can ever benefit the United States. Cannot collaboration with former key functionaries of the communist terrorist machine win us more enemies than benefits, just as our misalliance with Israel has brought us so many enemies in the Near East? ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Ukraine will fight any attempt to rejoin Russia. Deputy Foreign Minister Kostyantin Gryshchenko stated Ukraine's position bluntly and clearly: "Ukraine wants to return to Europe after hundreds of years in Eurasian space. That is important to us. We would like to be in Europe rather than Asia. Our charter with NATO clearly places Ukraine in the zone of Central and Eastern Europe, which is where it belongs."

[2] Charles Clover, *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 78, No. 2, 9-13.

[3] James H. Billington, *Russia in Search of Itself*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 2004, 81. In this, his most recent work, Billington has provided the best review of Russian philosophical and religious thought since the collapse of the Soviet Union. A native-born American scholar, his works are free of the Marxist and Trotskyite lamentations of Kremlinologists here and abroad that disfigure so many books on Russia.

[4] Vladimir Kobzev, *Nezavisimaya gazeta*, June 6, 1997.

[5] Wolfgang Strauss, *Nation & Europe*, July-August 1997.

[6] Aleksandr Prokhanov, "The Angel of Death Kissed America," *Zavtra*, Sept. 19, 2001, No. 38 (407).

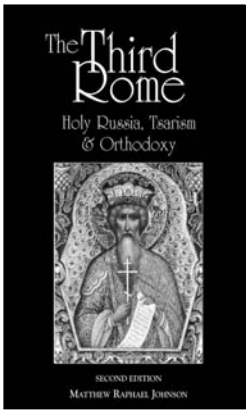
[7] Billington, *op. cit.,* 104.

[8] Clover, *op. cit.,* 10, 13.

[9] Chandler Rosenberger, "Moscow's Multipolar Mission." *Perspective*, Vol. VIII, No. 2 (November-December 1997) http://www.cicentre.com.

[10] Charlotte Iserbyt. http://www.libertythink.com.

ROBERT K. LOGAN is a library technician and part-time writer. Readers of TBR are no doubt familiar with his work as Mr. Logan has been a much-valued contributor to these pages in many issues. See our comprehensive index (pages 77-78) listing his articles published for 2004. Mr. Logan presently resides in Saskatchewan.



The First Revisionist History of Russia in the English Language

Why did the Tsars insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under a absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated republican America. Why? M. Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes the reasons why, and, in so doing, shows the true historical roots of modern Russian resistance (under Vladimir Putin) to the Zionist cabal of the New World Order. To order your copy of *The Third Rome*—or ones for friends and family (quality softcover, 246 pages, $24.95 minus 10% for BARNES REVIEW subscribers plus $3 per book S&H inside the U.S., item #368)—send payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon found on page 80 of this issue. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your copies to Visa or MasterCard. Outside the U.S. you must add $6 per book S&H. (**Bulk Discount:** Five or more copies are just $19.95 each plus S&H.)

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Oswald Mosley

. . . And the Rise & Fall of English Fascism Between 1918 & 1945

BY TROY SOUTHGATE

While evaluations of the Hitler and Mussolini regimes run into many thousands, fascism in England is a subject that has received far less coverage in the political and historical mainstream. But in order to analyze the mixed fortunes of its adherents between 1918 and 1945, one should never overlook the seemingly irrelevant—albeit crucial—ingredients that contribute to the overall flavor of this rather unlikely phenomenon. The story of English fascism concerns far more than the deeds of the Blackshirts themselves.

Throughout the brief period of comparative military quietude between the British establishment and its apparently "traditional" German adversaries, fascism in England did not sputter erratically like a dilapidated exhaust pipe. On the contrary, its uncomplicated development can be traced from its humble origins right through to its short-lived climax, and from there to its penultimate and ignoble demise.

According to Eugen Weber, fascism in England "seems almost a contradiction because Great Britain—and especially England—is known as a law-abiding and constitution-minded country, where violence is out of place, existing institutions are respected, and gradual reform is the rule."[1] But in the wake of World War I, fascism was poised to find much in the way of support from the English people. During the formative years of the 20th century the British Brothers League appeared, and, slightly later in 1919, Henry Hamilton Beamish founded "the Britons," a London society committed to the exposure of the Jewish "secret conspiracy."[2]

The group republished and distributed copies of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, a document that, although still unproven, accords with the main events in modern world history. Many of the group's leaders were associated with similar organizations like the Eugenics Society, Loyalty League, Navy League and Vigilantes Society. But the first truly organized appearance of fascism in England came in the shape of the British Fascisti, which, partly because it had been modeled on the Italian system, found very little support. Ironically, perhaps,

the group owed its emergence to a woman. In 1923, Miss Rotha Lintorn-Orman, a field marshal's daughter, had become "gravely alarmed at the rise of socialism and communism and decided to insert a series of six advertisements in the duke of Northumberland's paper, *The Patriot*. The advertisements asked for recruits for a 'British Fascisti' to act as an organized force to combat Red Revolution."[3]

Lintorn-Orman had served in the Women's Reserve Ambulance during World War I and pledged her support for the monarchy, the constitution and the British empire. One prominent member of the group was William Joyce [see below], a man later known as "Lord Haw-Haw" and hanged for collaborating with Hitler's government during World War II. This capricious launching pad soon split into various warring factions—"extremist little groups, dissatisfied with the movement's staid activities,"[4] such as the British Empire Fascists, the Fascist League and the Fascist Movement, all of whom were joined in 1925 by the black-shirted National Fascisti. Other, smaller groups came into existence, like the British National Fascists and the United Empire Fascists, each of them imitating their Italian contemporaries and "enjoying brief lives under pocket Mussolinis."[5]

In 1924, Arnold Spencer Leese became a member of the British Fascisti and soon rose through the ranks to become the main organizer of its Stamford branch. Leese, born in 1877, was a veterinary surgeon and specialist in camel diseases—unlikely credentials, perhaps, for an emerging fascist leader. However, Leese had a genuine fondness for animals, and many attributed his "anti-Semitism" to an inherent "distaste for the kosher method of slaughtering animals."[6] Due to an uncompromising attitude towards those around him, Leese eventually made the Stamford branch of the British Fascisti a totally independent organization after he and Henry Simpson had deliberately broken the rules of the group's constitution by standing in a 1927 municipal election. By 1929 Leese had formed the Imperial Fascist League (IFL), a group that attracted a "working class and youth element"[7] and for its emblem combined the Union Flag with the swastika. The IFL soon began to publish its own newspaper, *The Fascist*, which declared itself an "organ of racial fascism."[8]

But apart from the various factional disputes that took place in and around the far right during this early period, their importance was only apparent to those involved, and groups like the IFL remained fairly small. Indeed, by 1933, just four years after its inception, the IFL was only able to assemble 16 uniformed members at a major meeting of Leslie H. Sherrard's "Fascist Legions." The numerical weakness of the IFL did not seem to worry Leese, however, and despite the fact that nine out of 10 recruits lapsed soon after joining, "his aim, he said, was quality rather than quantity."[9]

But while he and his most loyal followers were subsequently accused of languishing "in obscurity for nearly half a century without any increase in the handful of members with which they began,"[10] a new player emerged from the wings. Sir Oswald Mosley, who had trained at the Sandhurst military academy, was set to become the most well known fascist leader England has ever seen. When an influential figure decides to embrace an existing political ideology, it is often the case that he or she acts as a catalyst. Just as George Bernard Shaw had misguidedly returned from his beloved Russia and pointed his true colors to the Bolshevik mast for all to see, thus increasingly the credibility of his newfound comrades overseas, so Mosley's decision to embrace fascism provided the denizens of the English far right with a fresh air of respectability.

After being wounded during World War I, Mosley came to appreciate what he regarded as the efficiency of the interventionist state. In 1918 Mosley became the Conservative Party MP for Harrow, although he was first and foremost a staunch Unionist and "rarely, if ever, described himself as a Conservative."[11] Indeed, by 1920 he had left the party with many people speculating that he was gravitating toward Labour. Even Beatrice Webb described him as "the perfect politician who is also the perfect gentleman."[12]

By 1920 he had left the party with many people speculating that he was gravitating toward Labour. Even Beatrice Webb described Mosley as "the perfect politician who is also the perfect gentleman."

High praise indeed! But while Mosley's "defection" across the floor of the Commons seemed imminent, he initially stood at Harrow in 1922 as an independent, only joining the Labor Party two years later after declining an offer to join forces with Stanley Baldwin. As he was later to reflect, after a war in which so many people from these isles perished during a struggle for what they hoped would be a brighter future, between 1924-29 Baldwin's government had plunged the country into a sterile climate of comparative "normality." Meanwhile, Mosley's campaign in the 1924 election proved disastrous and he failed to get himself elected. By 1926, however, Mosley had been elected in Birmingham.

As a specialist on unemployment, Mosley advocated a "homes for heroes" policy and sympathized with John Maynard Keynes prior to the General Theory of 1936. In 1925 Mosley produced an allegedly contentious pamphlet, entitled *Revolution by Reason*, and, by 1929, had been made an advisor on unemployment for the incoming Labour government headed by J. Ramsey Macdonald. He was also regarded as being next in line for the prime minister's job. But Mosley's increasing unhappiness with the center parties saw him establish a group within the Parliamentary Labor Party, and, in a January 1930 memorandum—known as the Mosley Manifesto—he declared that his main aims were expanded credit, the exclusion of foreign goods, the raising of the school leaving age and the accentuation of the British empire.

For those who were misguided enough to place their faith in the corrupt Zionist system, this program was regarded as both simple and pragmatic. But, predictably, it was rejected by the cabinet because of its supposedly "radical" nature. In May 1930, Mosley resigned from his government post and tried to promote his objectives at the party's October conference instead. But although it has been stated that by this time he had "reached his highest point in conventional English politics"[13] and "become a

major political personality in his own right, with a wide, and unique, range of support and goodwill across the political spectrum,"[14] as a result of his continued and persistent dissidence and the fact that he had inadvertently portrayed the Labour Party as "quasi-fascist" in a press interview, by March 1931 Mosley had been expelled and forced to search for an alternative outlet for his political engines.

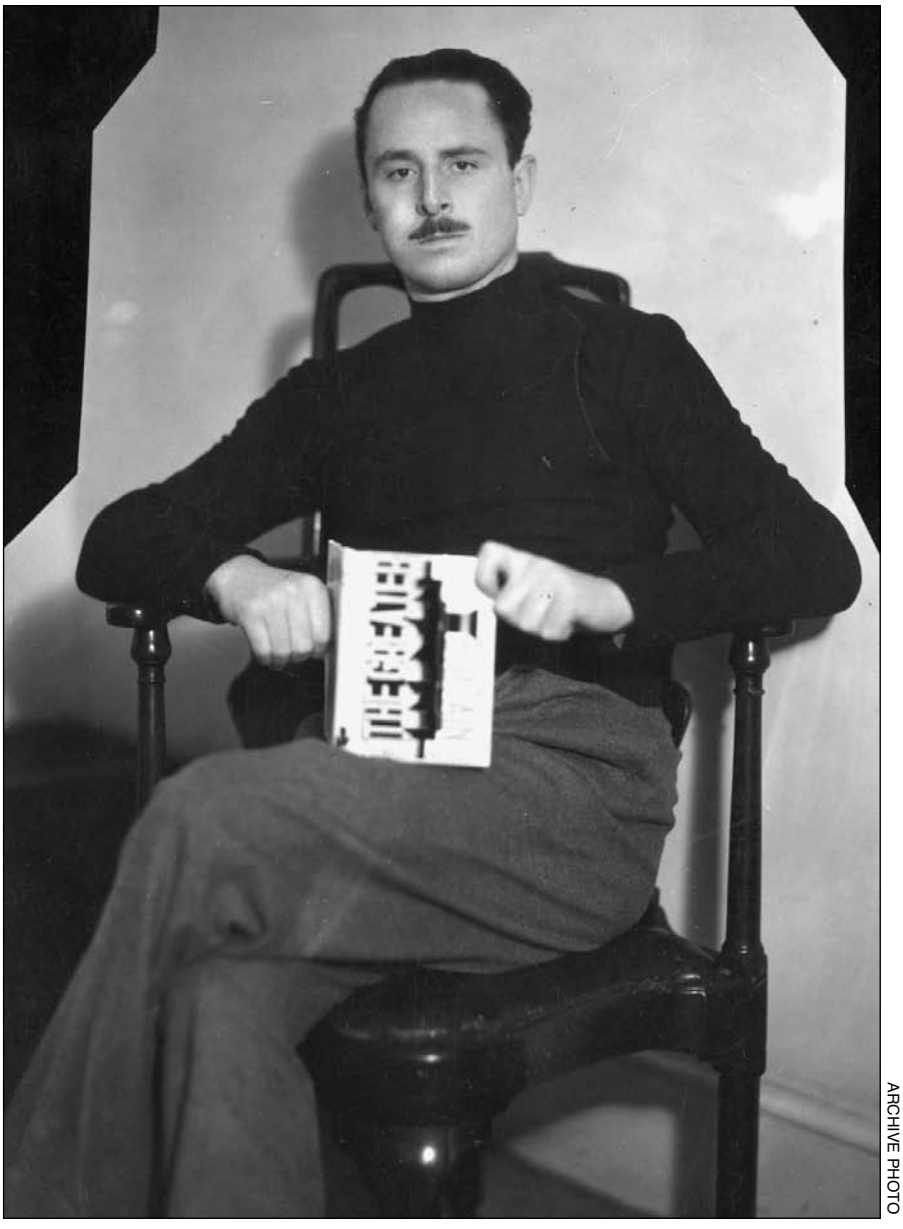
Whereas Mosley's political acrobatics may seem a far cry from the relatively marginalized fringes of English fascism, there is little doubt that his statist credentials became the spark which ignited the deluded hearts and minds of the masses and, despite the fact that it had basically burnt itself out in less than a decade, the fascist prototype was taken out of storage, dusted off, revitalized and hurriedly shoved out into the stagnant arena of party politics. In March 1931 Mosley formed the New Party and was joined in this new venture by six from 17 of those Labour Party officials who had signed the Mosley Manifesto. In October 1931 the New Party put up 24 candidates, and all were defeated. The true significance of this defeat soon became apparent in 1935, when no candidates were put up whatsoever.

But the New Party was never a truly fascist entity in its own right, and, according to Colin Cross, it was only when Mosley realized the extent to which his policies were opposed by angry mobs of Labour supporters baying for his blood that he decided to embrace fascism as a means of protecting both himself and his supporters from physical attack.[15]

While Cross carefully attributes this belief to John Strachey, there remains little truth in the assertion. Although Mosley was renowned for his flirtation with several of the existing Establishment parties, when he initially entered the domain of fascist politics he was in possession of one or two very strong ideological principles (although policymaking decisions were gradually left to others as time wore on). Despite the opportunistic nature of the man himself, it is quite ridiculous to assume that Mosley adopted fascism simply for its ability to provide its leading figures with a readymade army of street fighters. After all, what good are bodyguards if you have to change or water down your original principles in order to be accepted by a few hardened combatants?

While Mosley was often an indecisive man, he was never a careerist, and his willingness to make a stand for what he considered to be right was, to some extent, emulated by Enoch Powell some years later. This does not, however, mean that reactionaries like Mosley and Powell should be worthy of our respect. We revolutionaries have our own ideological mentors. But why did Mosley embrace fascism? Well, despite the fact that the New Party itself was not fascist, it certainly served as a kind of fascist antechamber. Toward the end of 1931, Mosley was beginning to study the Fascist and National Socialist regimes in Italy and Germany respectively, and, as a result, by January 1932 he had visited both Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini personally, events which undoubtedly "strengthened his faith in fascist politics."[16]

Several years on, Mosley even married his second wife in Berlin and held the reception in Hitler's very own house. From that moment on, the full title of his new movement became "the British Union of Fascists and National-Socialists." But if Mosley



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Above, Oswald Ernest Mosley holds his book, The Greater Britain*, in which he sets out his political and economic ideas. Mosley came from a long line of landed gentry. A handsome, athletic-looking man, he was six foot two, well proportioned, with brown eyes. He looked healthy yet walked with a limp. When World War I began he was sent to France, and was flying over the German lines before he was 18. One day he was flying solo when the wind changed; he crashed and broke his leg. Surgeons saved the leg, but it was two inches shorter than the other one, giving him the noticeable limp.*

had found his ideological niche, then fascism in England had gained a temporary reprieve from political obscurity.

On October 1, 1932, the New Party had been dissolved and the British Union of Fascists (BUF) formerly launched. Among the BUF's leading members were Arthur Kenneth Chesterton, second cousin to G.K. Chesterton and later to become the first chairman of the National Front; Alexander Raven Thomson, an expert on corporatist economics who "possessed a mind of appreciable intellectual power"[17]; Neil Francis-Hawkins; and the aforementioned William Joyce. While the leadership of the BUF was overwhelmingly middle class, the movement also managed to attract a mixture of university graduates, ex-soldiers and the unemployed. The early success of the BUF was partly due to Mosley's ability to court the English aristocracy, a strategy that, by 1934, had secured the financial support of Lord Rothermere, a wealthy accountant who viewed the BUF as being little more than something with which to scare the Conservative Party into more decisive economic action.

While the link with Rothermere opened up a fringe dialogue with the more reactionary members of the conservative Party, the BUF found itself inundated with enquiries for membership after *Daily Mail* headlines had announced "The Blackshirts Have Arrived!" and "Hurrah for the Blackshirts!," plunging Fascism into the political mainstream. At the now famous indoor meeting held at London's Olympia in June 1934, the BUF entertained an audience of over 30,000 people. For many of those who had been cruelly demoralized by the Great Depression, the attraction of fascism could be found in its ability to infuse its members with pride and self-respect. Unemployed men and women felt part of an emerging historical phenomenon, rather than part of the scrap heap created by the economic disaster sweeping the country at the time.

In addition, despite the fact that BUF membership was originally open to those of Jewish (Khazar) extraction, when Mosley suddenly realized that the thorny issue surrounding Jewish control of shops and businesses in the East End of London could increase his support, he used it to "boost membership."[18] Consequently, at a meeting in the Albert Hall during October 1934, Mosley used the opportunity of a mass gathering to denounce "the power of organized Jewry, which is today mobilized against fascism."[19] While the escalation of violence will be discussed in due course, 1934 was a year in which the fortunes of fascism reached an all-time high. In the same year, Lintorn-Orman's British Fascisti was facing imminent bankruptcy, and the IFL was attracting the attention of the Home Office after a complaint that two of its speakers had declared that "they would clear all the Jews out of the country."[20]

But while the BUF and IFL's fiery denunciations of Jewish power differed only in terms of rhetoric, Leese accused Mosley of being a "kosher fascist" due to the latter's defense of Freemasonry and an allegation that William Joyce had employed the services of a lawyer "whose daughter recently married a Rothschild."[21] Indeed, according to Leese—who seemed by far the most genuine and honest character amongst those of the early fascist generation: "Mosley was muscling in to the fascist field of politics."[22] Furthermore, it seems, "He had the money, and we had not, and he was a well-known figure in democratic politics and did not attempt to face the Jewish issue (how could he with his first wife the granddaughter of Levi Leiter, the flour-cornerer of Chicago?). He took what little wind there was out of our sails for a time."[23]

By September 1933 many people thought Mosley was following some kind of secret agenda, especially when the president of the Oxford Union's Jewish Society correctly stated that "Our greatest supporters in the fight against the Imperial fascists are the Mosley fascists themselves."[24]

But as far as the warring components of English fascism were concerned, from that point on it was downhill all the way and we must now turn our attention to their gradual demise.

John Weiss has noted that "conservatives in England remained true to their own grand tradition in the end, as a wave of revulsion against Mosley's street toughs . . . swept through all groups."

After Rothermere had withdrawn his short-lived financial support for the BUF after the violent events at Olympia in 1934, it inevitably "became more alienated from the British political culture."[25] Internal problems also took their toll, and while the BUF was portrayed as "a thriving, organized movement, united behind an infallible leader,"[26] the reality was quite different. Mosley had always been a very poor judge of character, and when BUF funds fell victim to widespread petty theft inspired by the worsening Depression, the blame lay with the fact that his "delegation of administrative and organizational functions tended to leave mediocrities and incompetents in charge."[27]

It has since been noted that Mosley was too honest for his own good, and that he lacked cynicism. Similarly, the BUF was also challenged internally by those who continually encouraged the movement to take a more paramilitary stance, and an opposing clique that sought to repackage fascism and make it somewhat more palatable to the average man and woman in the street. When Mosley saw that the BUF could not realistically tolerate both factions within the same camp, he was eventually forced to concede that direct action was far more effective in the battle for recruits than the piecemeal efforts of his more ideological associates. Needless to say, the more astute members of the BUF—among them Chesterton, Joyce and Beckett—resigned in order to pursue their own objectives. But Mosley's fascination with paramilitary organization was something of a contradiction for a man who had developed his policies within the existing parties of the political Establishment. Further, Mosley was never an anti-parliamentarian anyway.

The failure of the BUF has much to do with the strong parliamentary system, which, this far, has always been very characteristic of politics in the British Isles. John Weiss has noted that "conservatives in England remained true to their own grand tradition in the end, as a wave of revulsion against Mosley's street toughs and stormtroopers swept through all groups."[28] In addition, the lower middle-class was thought to be "too well off and too liberal"[29] to support Fascism and while similar movements in

ARCHIVE PHOTO

Oswald Mosley Becomes A British Political Force

Above: Oswald Mosley reviews his British Union of Fascists *(BUF) "troops." The early success of the BUF was partly due to Mosley's ability to court the English aristocracy, a strategy by which Mosley secured the financial support of Lord Rothermere, a wealthy accountant. The BUF found itself inundated with inquiries for membership after* Daily Mail *headlines announced "The Blackshirts Have Arrived!" and, surprisingly, "Hurrah for the Blackshirts!" At one indoor meeting held in London in June 1934 (a year in which the fortunes of fascism reached an all-time high), the BUF entertained an audience of over 30,000 people. To Mosley, the idea that the 20th century was "the century of the common man" was pure hokum. On the contrary, he saw it as the century of the uncommon man. Brilliant scientists, inventors, engineers and surgeons were the people who could help to conquer disease, poverty and squalor. He often said it was the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty that took him into the Labour Party as a young man. To the end of his life he regarded it as being due to political failure that this blot on Britain was still there. For many, the attraction of fascism could be found in its ability to infuse members with self-respect. Unemployed men and women felt part of a major historical phenomenon.*

Germany and Italy were able to thrive in their respective atmospheres of socio-economic despair, disillusionment and the threat of Bolshevik insurrection, English folk were far too reserved to take such claims seriously. In short, although the parliamentary system appeared to be immersed within a puddle of economic stagnation, the situation was seemingly not so desperate as to require the measures being advocated in Central Europe. Predictably, from 1931 onward the Conservative-dominated national government "provided a safe haven for the propertied classes and thus denied the BUF political space on the Right in which to develop as a credible alternative."[30] In addition, the fact that the BUF was simply unable to capitalize upon the prevailing air of economic discontent suggests that the likes of Mosley and Leese "are unable to succeed in societies where there are too many vestiges of the feudal past."[31]

But more importantly, Mosley always remained part of the existing System and never attempted to transcend or undermine the Establishment by creating any visible socio-economic structures on the periphery. In 1931 the government abandoned the gold standard, a move that was closely followed by low interest rates, falling unemployment and increasing prosperity. Mosley—that self-professed economic "radical"—had squandered his only chance.

According to many historians, one of the main reasons why

the BUF was unable to make a breakthrough can be directly attributed to its tendency to adopt "foreign" methods of promulgation. The flag-waving pageantry of the East End street party has been compared by the more ridiculous and hysterical academics to the torch lit rallies at Nuremberg, and the BUF was shown in an equally "foreign" light by a hostile media completely opposed to such concepts as nationhood and patriotism. Despite his lack of imagination, Mosley was hardly the first man to stage a procession of Union flags on English soil, but his stage-managed adoption of the black-shirted uniform, neo-runic insignia and organizational authoritarianism replete with Roman salute, inextricably connected him with significant events happening elsewhere in Europe.

On the other hand, it could be argued that England had far more in common with her cousins in Germany and Italy than with the seeping liberalism that emanated from Westminster. But the controlled media was having none of it. The British establishment had already chosen to side against the future Axis powers, and Mosley was fast becoming an irritant who had to be dealt with once and for all. The fascist leader suddenly found himself in a dilemma: on the one hand he was keen to appear patriotic and pro-empire, but, on the other, he was incessantly portrayed as "the enemy within."

The most important factor relating to failure of English fascism was violence, or at least its inference. Marxist and Jewish historians alike, delight in vilifying the BUF as being solely responsible for the various street battles that took place during the 1930s. Similarly, so-called "anti-fascists" are ordinarily depicted as honest opponents of totalitarianism, men and women who mobilized themselves to defeat a growing menace that had been imported from the Continent. But while the BUF undoubtedly attracted many violent young men who wished to find an outlet for their pathological frustrations, Mosley often managed to channel this aggression by imbuing such elements with a strong sense of loyalty and devotion toward the fascist cause itself.

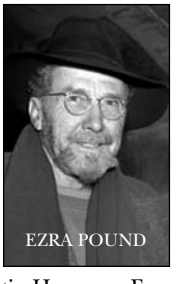
Whenever fascists used violence against their opponents it was in self-defense. Indeed, BUF meetings were frequently broken up, and the organization's sympathizers were constantly attacked and beaten by those who claimed to represent the best interests of the nation at large. The reality is that fascism often managed to unite the various sections of society, and leftists knew only too well that their outdated theories of class struggle cannot in any way be reconciled with the reawakened spirit of national unity. The involvement of the British Communist Party was part of a Marxian revival that had been inspired by events between Nationalist and Republican insurgents in Spain.

Fascism often managed to unite the various sections of society, and leftists knew that their outdated theories of class struggle could not in any way be reconciled with the reawakened spirit of national unity.

As these so-called "extremists" of the right and left of the political spectrum fought out their differences on the streets, the average voter began to feel alienated and strongly abhorred the new orgy of violence that was beginning to spread to many of the cities and towns of England. Many such people began to return to the pro-establishment fold as the center ground regained its composure in the face of a minor civil war. As Andrew Mitchell concedes: "Militant communist, Jewish and Labour opponents successfully saddled the BUF with the public blame for violence and disorder."[32]

While the press tried to insinuate that violence directed at the BUF was merely the result of spontaneous uprisings by "English anti-fascists," William Joyce compiled an extensive list of Jews who had been arrested and charged for such acts. In his view: "These little sub-men are a nuisance to be eliminated, but their wealthy instigators and controllers, well known to us, are, in sum, a criminal monstrosity, for which not all the gold of Jewry can pay the just compensation which we will demand and obtain."[33]

Thinkers of the Right: Challenging Materialism


EZRA POUND

Risking vilification, boycott and censure from the majority of their fellow scholars, who sold themselves for popularity and money, the "non-conformist" authors published within this rare volume were looking for alternatives to meet the many crises of the 20th century (most of the issues they wrote about are still unresolved here in the 21st), including a return to aristocracy or the "new" doctrine of fascism. Includes essays from Spengler, Nietzsche, D.H. Lawrence, D'Annunzio, Marinetti, Hamsun, Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, Roy Campbell, Stephenson, Fairburn, Mishima and Evola. Compiled by K.R. Bolton. Softcover, 192 pages, #391, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside U.S.

Thug, or a Million Murders

Despite the best efforts of the caste system, India has suffered great "confusion of races" over the centuries. In this mixture of races and faiths, many bizarre and malevolent creeds took root. None, surely, was more bizarre and malignant than the cult of Thuggee, whose devotees were murderers by hereditary profession, sons being taught the skills of strangulation by their fathers, who believed they had a divine duty to kill and who enjoyed the protection of the goddess Kali (Durga). It is estimated that at least 1 million Indians perished at the hands of the Thuggees (Thugs) until the British extirpated this menace that corrupt native rulers had turned a blind eye toward for centuries. One man was principally responsible for the ending of Thuggee—Maj. Gen. Sir William Henry Sleeman. #395, softcover, 240 pages, ***$24.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside the U.S. add $3 S&H per book. Outside the U.S. add $6 S&H per book.

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From November 1933 onward, the state launched a campaign of intimidation and surveillance against the BUF, and the press managed to impose a mass boycott in the same way that the National Union of Journalists is still able to do with regard to groups like the National Front (NF) and British National Party (BNP) today. So while "newspaper editors and the BBC were advised not to report fascist activities or publicize pro-Mosley views,"[34] the sole image of the BUF that was projected to the general public was one of extremism and negativity.

With the approach of World War II, the final blow for the BUF came with the adoption of a further campaign of systematic state repression. By December 1936, the BUF found it increasingly difficult to hire council-owned venues for its meetings and the new Public Order Act had outlawed the wearing of paramilitary uniform. This measure severely affected the ability of the BUF to operate effectively; and, in his memoirs, Mosley asks: "Has any other political party in Britain experienced, let alone survived, two special measures passed by Parliament for its suppression? If not, we must bear alone the burden for this dubious honor."[35]

By December 1938 BUF membership was estimated at 16,500; and this figure increased slightly as Mosley took full advantage of widespread hostility to the approaching conflict with Germany and organized a "Stop the War" campaign. In July 1939, 20,000 supporters attended a peace rally at London's Earl's Court; and, by September of the same year, the BUF had 22,500 members. It was inevitable, however, that as the "allies" began to close ranks against Hitler, the British establishment launched its own program of "patriotic" opposition to fascism. As a result, this artificially induced fervor saw the BUF once again portrayed as an internal threat to the country's national interests; and, once the masses had accepted this fabricated view.

From May 1940 onward the internment of 747 BUF supporters under Defense Regulation 18(b) became something of a formality. Two months later the BUF was officially banned; and 26,000 German, Austrian and Italian immigrants also were rounded up and brutally incarcerated by the British state.

Thus, I have attempted to demonstrate how fascism was retrieved from the fringes of English politics between the wars and revitalized by its greatest asset: Sir Oswald Mosley. But despite Mosley's charismatic leadership and his ability to win recruits for the BUF by capitalizing upon the issue of Jewish power and securing the short-term financial support of Lord Rothermere, English fascism was eventually destroyed by its own ideological and strategic contradictions. Moreover, it was brought down by external factors—strong government, Zionist and leftist violence, media hostility and state repression—over which it had little or no control.

The BUF, despite leaving Arnold Leese and the IFL floundering at the starting-post like the proverbial tortoise, eventually found itself consigned to the very same tomb of political failure. Put simply, in the words of F.L. Carsten: "The national climate and the political structure did not favor its growth, and Sir Oswald Mosley was neither a Hitler nor a Mussolini."

But for those who seriously think that a policy of nationalism can be achieved by pursuing a constitutionalist policy, the fortunes of English fascism prior to 1945 prove just how futile it is to tread such a path. The likes of the BNP today, just like Mosley and the BUF before it, will continue to fail miserably, because those who willingly engage in the absurdities of the existing parliamentary system are destined to be controlled and manipulated by the very system itself. The BUF was forced to learn the hard way; but the fact that contemporary organizations like the BNP still refuse to recognize or acknowledge the mistakes of the past, more than 60 years on, can only be viewed with deep suspicion. ❖

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TROY SOUTHGATE currently lives in Great Britain and is an up-and-coming writer within the national-anarchist movement. Southgate's website contains much of the recent theory of this fresh new movement. Visit the site at www.national-anarchism.org

The Prehistoric Bolivian City of

TIWANAKU

Is it the Oldest City in the World?

Only some 40 miles west of La Paz, Bolivia, and about 10 miles from Lake Titicaca, lies the mysterious ruined city of Tiwanaku (or Tiwanacu or Tiahuanaco), at a breathtaking altitude of some 13,300 feet, nearly three miles above sea level. It is not unheard-of for tourists here to suffer from high altitude sickness. Tiwanaku is claimed by some authors to be the oldest city in the world, as much as 17,000 years old.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

There is little doubt that Tiwanaku was a major ceremonial center and the focal point of a culture that spread across much of the region. The best-known structures of the inner part of Tiwanaku, which have been excavated, are the seven-layered pyramid called the Akapana, precisely aligned with the cardinal directions, the Kalasasaya temple including the monolithic Gateway of the Sun, carved from andesite, a very hard type of stone, and weighing 15 tons, and the mysterious ruins called the Puma Punku (possibly the remains of a great wharf, from the long-ago time when Lake Titicaca, now 800 feet lower and 12 miles away, came up to Tiwanaku), and the "Semi-Subterranean Temple."

Some have suggested that Tiwanaku may predate the Chavin civilization by about 15,000 years, while more orthodox archeologists maintain that the first stage of Tiwanaku's development did not occur until the Chavin period, between A.D. 100 and 500—yet they seemingly contradict themselves by admitting that the Chavin themselves could never have constructed the sophisticated monuments of Tiwanaku, which survive to this day.

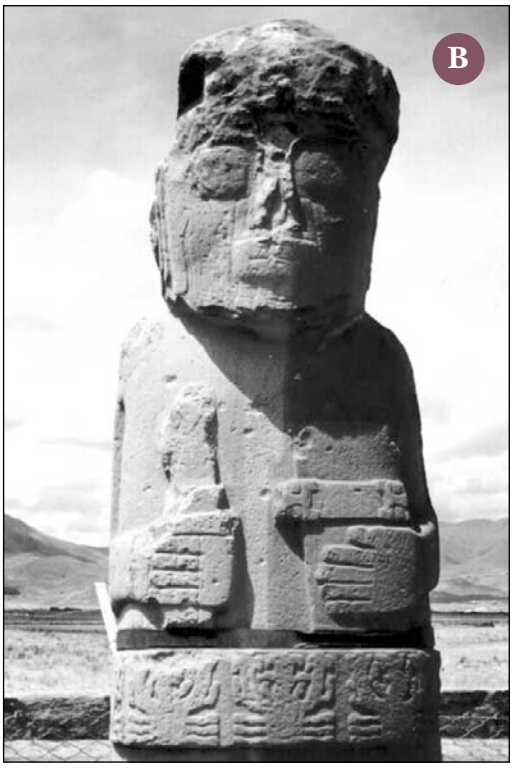
The city of Tiwanaku, in its most recent incarnation, had been abandoned for at least 200 years before it was discovered by the growing Inca empire, sometime after A.D. 1100.

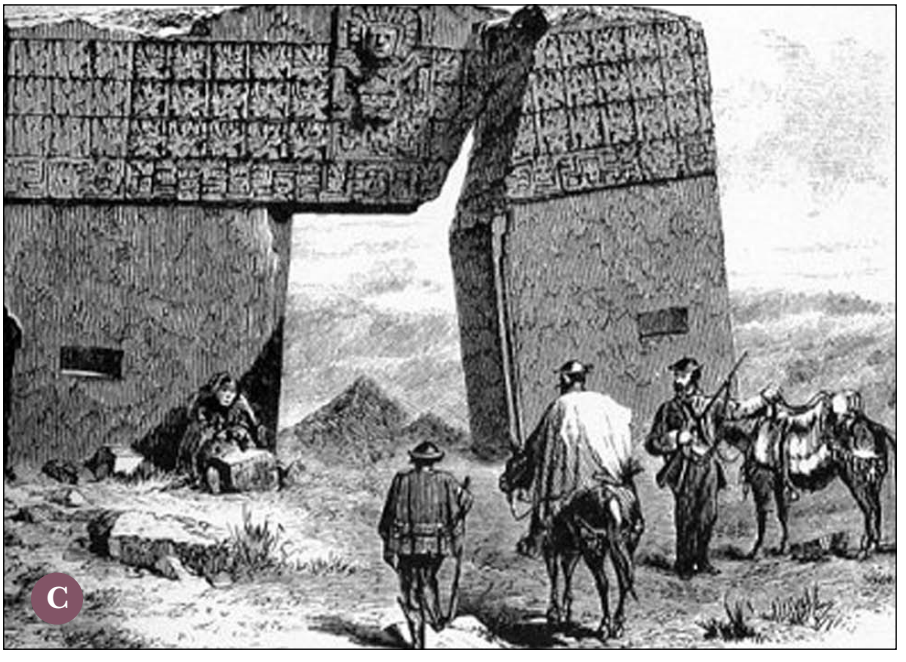
Early, or first-epoch Tiwanaku, most agree, perished around A.D. 500, for unknown reasons. However, the site was resettled around A.D. 600, by people from the southern coastal region of Nazca; the city then throve for about 300 years before again falling into desuetude around A.D. 900.

Actually we do not know what the people or peoples of Tiwanaku called themselves. When the Incas arrived, they christened the place "Tiwanaku," which meant, in their Quechua language, "the city of the dead." But the older known name of the place is "Taypicala," which means "the rock in the center," because it was believed to be the center of the Earth.

Inca legends tell of a mysterious race of bearded white men who settled on the shores of Lake Titicaca and taught the natives the sciences of civilization. One such person was a god-like, blue-eyed man of large stature and authoritative demeanor, who is called, in most of the legends, Ticci Viracocha. In many places the natives built temples to him, and set up statues in his likeness, offering sacrifices to the idols. The huge statues of Tiwanaku are said to be from those times.

Ancient stone blocks have been found at Tiwanaku that were strapped together with copper "staples" or links. These have perplexed historians and engineers, since it makes no sense to use soft copper straps to hold together enormous





The Structures at Tiwanaku

A: The megalithic entrance to the Kalasasaya mound is here seen from the west. The Kalasasaya stairway is a well-worn megalithic construct, with a single block of carved sandstone comprising several steps. The statue framed in the center of the Kalasasaya doorway is depicted in (B). B: The famous stela called El Fraile ("The Friar") is one of two similar, pillar-like statues at the Kalasasaya. Its mate, somewhat less battered in appearance, is called the "Ponce" stela. Each figure holds a cup or kero *in one hand and an object resembling a scepter in the other. On the Ponce stela are carvings that look like hieroglyphs, but it is unknown whether or not they are actually some form of writing. C: The entrance side of the prehistoric "Portal of the Sun" atop the Kalasasaya mound. The entire upper panel is intricately carved with a repeating pattern of images. The monolith has broken and was found partially downfallen in historic modern times. It has since been restored to its original position, (D). E: The "Sunken Courtyard" in the Semi-Subterranean Temple is walled by standing stones and masonry infill. In a unique feature, sculptured heads are inset in the walls. Several stelae are placed in the center of the 30-yard-square courtyard. F: The Akapana pyramid, home to many more inexplicable mysteries of the ancient South Americans.*

blocks of stone, some of them weighing 10 tons or more. According to Maurice Cotterell, in *The Lost Tomb of Viracocha*, the straps did not have a mechanical function, but rather an electrical one. He says they "electrically earth-bonded the stones."

Centuries-old legends tell of stone structures that are now beneath the waters of Lake Titicaca, which, if true, would indicate that lake level has, at various times, been lower and higher than it is today.

Jacques Cousteau searched for such ruins in 1968 but was unable to find any and concluded that the legends were not based in fact. However, in 1980 the Bolivian author and scholar Hugo Boero Rojo announced the finding of stone buildings about 15-20 yards below the surface of the lake, near the Bolivian port village of Puerto Acosta, on the northeast edge of the lake.

Said he: "We have found temples built of huge blocks of stone, with stone roads leading to unknown places and flights of steps whose bases were lost in the depths of the lake amid a thick vegetation of algae."

Tiwanaku's Gateway of the Sun was struck by lightning in antiquity, according to Cotterell, which split the stone from lintel to jamb. Today it stands at the northwest corner of the temple, but is thought to have originally been positioned at the center of the temple. It may have been moved when the lightning damage occurred, being dragged off a distance to await some sort of restoration, which was not undertaken until much later, by which time the original position of the gateway may have been forgotten.

The gateway is undecorated in its lower half, while the upper half is covered with carvings, featuring a humanoid bas-relief of Viracocha himself. Cotterell says he has decoded the bas-relief and found it to be a depiction of the sunspot cycle, with the message that reincarnation is a reality. Also carved here are "elephants" and two species of extinct animals.

The Akapana step pyramid measures some 200 yards on a side and is about 17 yards tall. It has a complex shape, with eight sides, a flat top and a unique indentation or courtyard opening on the western side. Originally it had a facing of andesite stonework, which today is nearly all gone. Recent excavations revealed a system of surface and subterranean channels that apparently collected water at the top of the pyramid and conducted it down through the seven levels to exit below ground level and merge into a major underground drain system that ultimately flowed into the lake. The function of this sophisticated hydraulic system remains unclear.

The name "Akapana" is cobbled together from two words in the Aymara language, which is much spoken in the area (and belongs to a different language family from Quechua): *hake* and *apana*, which mean respectively "water" and "to die."

This might indicate that the Aymara people, at least, who are probably relatively speaking johnnies-come-lately at the site, believed the pyramid was a place of human sacrifice.

One of the blocks from which the Puma Punku was constructed weighs an estimated 440 tons, and several other blocks are of 100 to 150 tons. They were quarried from a spot at least 10 miles away. How these blocks were moved to their present location is a major mystery.

The Andean peoples of A.D. 500, with simple reed boats as their best form of transportation, certainly could not have moved these stones. Even today we would find it next to impossible to build such a structure.

Akapana, also referred to as Aka/Ana, *is a large mound that once was part of a set of twin pyramids with Puma Punku. It is roughly rectangular in shape with an oval central depression thought to have functioned to hold water. Above, a stone built drain runs from the water holder through the mound to the south. The mound is thought to have been a stepped pyramid, like the twin Mayan pyramids of Tikal's Complex Q.*

As for the Semi-Subterranean temple, it has a number of very peculiar features. There is a face there, carved in a high red rock column, undoubtedly a depiction of Viracocha, with large, round eyes, a narrow nose and a large goatee, standing with arms crossed, in a long dress, with a snake ascending up to his shoulders. Beside him are carved strange animals, possibly extinct today. The "elephants" (possibly mammoths or mastodons) and other animals that are now extinct point to the likelihood that Tiwanaku may be far older than the establishment is willing to admit. ❖

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JOHN TIFFANY is the editorial assistant for TBR and has been active in the Revisionist movement for almost 30 years. He presently resides with his wife in the mountains of West Virginia near historic Harpers Ferry.

Euro-American Self-Definition

By Kurt Bergstrom

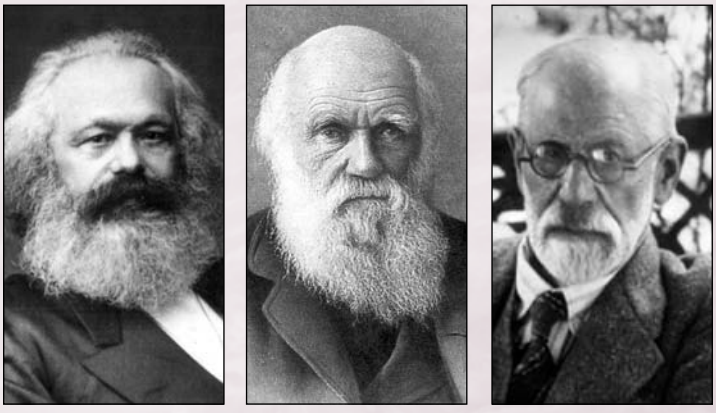
The struggle for the survival of white people on the North American continent is a noble one and certainly worthwhile. However, one hears a lot of people in the white nationalist community complain about a lack of progress in the struggle, and their point is well taken. Here's why.

There are all sorts of theories why Euro-Americans have been unable to organize anything resembling an effective movement for the survival of their people. I think one of the big mistakes Euro-Americans tend to make is in how they define themselves. Euro-American activists have a tendency to define themselves solely by race. Make no mistake, race exists, and race is real. We must continue to use race as a yardstick to define who we are. It is my position, however, that if we are to be successful, white people must have a culture. I am convinced that as they are now, white people living on this continent have no real culture. Our intellectual "highbrow" and "medium-brow" culture is essentially Jewish, and our popular-youth culture is essentially Afro-American, or to use the popular term, "whigger." Euro-Americans no longer have a culture of their own in any meaningful sense. A nation or people must have a unique culture in order to differentiate itself from other, alien, peoples that surround it.

White people in this country have been dispossessed of their culture. A lot of this dispossession can be laid at the feet of the Jews, who because they have had no homeland of their own, have settled here and used their unique ethno-religious solidarity to assure their parasitic domination of the host people, namely us. It is a mistake, however, to lay all the blame for this sad state of affairs on the Jews. There had to be an underlying weakness in our own culture that made us vulnerable to takeover. Some observers have suggested that Christianity is the source of this weakness. I disagree. Extreme Christian philo-Semitism is historically a relatively new phenomenon, only becoming influential a little past the middle of the 19th century. Organized Christianity was just another institution that got undermined along with all our other institutions.

Although my mind is still open on this issue, I think that the gloomy trio of Marx, Darwin and Freud has more to do with the streak of nihilism and laziness that ran through our culture before its final destruction in the 1960s. Marx convinced the intellectuals that man's life, particularly his economic life, was determined by rigid, deterministic laws that were not susceptible to any change. Darwin killed religion and its best buddy, morality. Freud gave us "free love" and the sexual ethics of the barnyard. All the enemies of Christian culture had to do when it was all over was to swoop down like slumlords and purchase a degraded Western Civilization for pennies on the dollar.

I know the aforementioned assessment is a gloomy one, but I am not without hope. A couple of years ago, I embarked on a satisfying personal project to attempt to read a book on the history of each individual nation in Eastern Europe. I read books on the Serbs, the Croats, the Hungarians, the Slovaks, the Poles



The author believes that the decline *of Western civilization can be tied more closely to the teachings of the three men above—Karl Marx, Charles Darwin and Sigmund Freud—than to any single event or leader. Marx twisted economics; Darwin and Freud killed morality and religion.*

etc. It was great fun. The most important thing I learned was that nations not only struggle for their survival, but that cultures frequently struggle for self-definition. Take, for example, the Slovaks. Centuries ago, they were not considered an ethnic group, but merely a bunch of people who spoke a particular Slavic dialect. It took years for them to advance from just a dialect to an actual nation. They consciously developed and codified their written language and over time began to distinguish themselves from their neighbors like the Czechs. After several tentative starts, they went from being a linguistic group based on a dialect to an ethnicity, then a nation and then finally in 1994, a nation-state.

White people living in North America must begin moving along a continuum to become a nation again. The only way to do that is to, once again, develop a culture of our own. We must have our own novels, art, songs, folk customs, traditions, habits and many other culturally unique things. What would be the sense of forming a white nation if its intellectual life was Jewish and its folk customs African? The cultural battle must precede the political battle. ❖

Kurt Bergstrom is a male model and amateur historian, poet and mystic who resides in Torremolinos, Spain. Says Bergstrom: "I like to live life and be in the sun. I was drawn to the beauty of the arid, sparsely populated coast of Spain, with its ghosts of the Almohad caliphs, who lived in their palaces of black pools and rose gardens. There is a deeper reality, of which the ancient world knew more than we want to admit."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nazi Propaganda

Alex Perry's perpetuation of Goebbels's despicable propaganda, including numerous and cleverly fabricated accusations, immediately prior to the cowardly sneak German attack upon Poland at 4:45 a.m., September 1, 1939, all false and discredited charges against Poland and Poles (TBR vol. X, No. 4, p. 5), shocks this reader that such garbage is still entertained, much less believed, by any serious historian, except an unrepentant, doddering Nazi. Specifically, the attack by Polish troops on the Gliwice radio station, on August 31, 1939, has been conclusively and repeatedly proved by innumerable sources to have been carried out by Germans, using German political prisoners in Polish uniforms, and then shot to leave evidence of this Polish "atrocity." A sworn statement by a German participant in that action, Alfred Naujocks, is quoted in a number of history sources, and the entire operation was exposed as a perfidious German provocation to discredit Poland and give the paperhanger a pretext to start World War II.

As far as Germans killed by Poles, yes, that is true, and that occurred in Bydgoszcz on "Bloody Sunday" when civilians and Polish soldiers caught and killed some 300 German "fifth columnists" who sniped at advancing Polish formations and sabotaged supply and communications; 240 Polish soldiers were killed by these snipers and saboteurs. The German invaders, very few of them Nazi Party members, committed countless atrocities against Poles and Polish Jews. This is exhaustively documented. These fine descendants of Schiller and Goethe singled out Catholic priests for persecution. Thousands of them died in Poland and places like Dachau. One of them was a "guinea pig" for inhuman experiments and survived miraculously (Fr. Henryk Kaliszan). German inhumanity knew no bounds, and to blame Poles for the very atrocities the Germans unquestionably committed is ludicrous. Psychiatrists have a term for such an accusation. What is most disturbing is the purported serious historian who has the gall to publish such fables today.

Such Revisionist history is a monument to the easily deluded human brain and a tribute to the apparently immortal spirit of Goebbels.

And finally, to imply that the paperhanger, Schicklegruber, was a peace-loving philanthropist defies all written and cinematic history, repeatedly proved and unquestionably documented. He and his gang of henchmen, aided by countless ordinary Germans, not only approved but carried out atrocities that cry out to the heavens for vengeance and retribution.

MITCHELL MOOS
Grants Pass, Oregon

Vote for Third Party

Should Kerry be the next Democrat dictator of the U.S., rest assured there will be a second round of sanguinary hostilities against Serbia-Montenegro. For Kerry is a Vaticanist Catholic with some Jewish ancestry; and that binds him to the Treaty of Berlin of 1879 and also binds him to his war god.

The pope piously criticizes the American aggression against Iraq, but it is that same pontiff that had his cardinals mouthing "bomb the Serbs," just a few years ago. He, as the Serbs were bombed on phony pretexts, laid back and smiled, satisfying the war god he worships every Sunday.

In discussing the war on Iraq with many devout Vaticanist friends, they are always quick to point out the condemnations of their pope against this war. But once I point out his cheerleading for war against the Orthodox Serbs, suddenly, as the gears shift almost audibly in their minds, such a war is justified.

If Kerry defies orders from his pope, he may never even make it to purgatory. . . .

This time it seems that all of Judeo-Vaticanist Europe will join in a renewed evil against the Serbian people. The Vatican has been re-Judaizing since A.D. 1054, when they broke away from the fullness of Christianity.

So then the Christian Serbian guerrillas will have a field day in defense of their heritage once again; it will match the Iraqi patriotic resistance and match their own of yesteryear against the Nazis.

Yes, Hitler was a hero regardless, but he made one fatal error, as he accepted the pope as an ally through Mussolini, which led him into the Balkans and to disaster. It is something Germans still do not understand, that is, they're blaming Mussolini rather than the Vatican.

Well, if Bush should win, the Judeo-evangelical Bible thumpers in their pontificating self-righteousness will commit more bloodbaths in the name of their war god.

The Jews and bankers, keep in mind, have supported both sides in most wars, as significantly as they did in the Iran-Iraq war through U.S. agency. In parallel, for the coming elections, it makes no difference which party wins. Both will receive instructions from the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and by oath all serve the same alien secret master of guile, lies, provocation, funding for evil, and worship the same war god, who is not to be confused with the God of the Apostles.

Please vote for a third party.

N.C. ELIOPOULOS
Chicago, Illinois

The Dark Continent

The letter from Robert Barber (July/August 2004 TBR) was offensive. He starts by knocking, rightly, the pseudo-scholarship of zealous Afrocentric liars, and ends up making many of their false claims anyway. It's true that blacks "really got around," as black genes have made their way to the Pacific Islands and southeast Asia, where the Mongoloid stocks have had the sense not to associate with these black folk. These blacks got to these areas by drifting with the currents on crude rafts, catching fish where they could.

Barber will never admit that whole years have gone by when no blacks have graduated from a university with physics degrees, nationwide. The few that do in other years may join NASA as Barber's rocket scientists, but go along while contributing nothing. I do have a bit of inside information of a friend who worked for NASA. It's a federal government mandated affirmative action that hires them in the first place.

Most African languages lack sophistication, with small vocabularies, and lack as many prepositions as other languages. And by the way, who exactly are the "great black navigators"? Calling the Songhai and Mali great civilizations is a typical Afrocentric mislabeling. Every true civilization must have as least two characteristics: (a) a written language; and (b) an architecture beyond the crude hut. No Congoid group has developed either. That oft-invoked wall in Zimbabwe was built by Arabs. Where are the great black inventors? Like it or not, whites have invented almost everything of significant value. Negroid types might be good improvers of white achievements, but seem to possess no native inventive skills. Who are the great black astronomers and mathematicians? Barber gives us no names. Well, we know who they were, and they certainly were not Congoid savages.

Barber feels that John Tiffany's article makes blacks "look like idiots." An emotional reaction is to be expected, but sound documentation proves the black IQ in America averages at 85, and in Africa, it averages as low as 70. I believe the biggest black contribution is in the realm of music, particularly some types of jazz, yet this hardly compares to Mozart. I think Stevie Wonder is an excellent songwriter, but this hardly forces me to accept the Olmec heads as necessarily Congoid. Many blacks suffer inferiority complexes, but they have the corrupt federal government on their side, giving them unearned preferential treatment. Facts must be faced. Truth must always be the first objective, no matter what group might be made to "look like idiots."

RAY BERGMAN
Eugene, Oregon

Florence Nightingale:

Lady With the Lamp or Radical Theologian?

BY GEOFF MUIRDEN

A contradiction lies at the heart of Florence Nightingale's personality: on the one hand, we have the popular vision of the tender "lady with the lamp," who stroked fevered brows of weary, suffering and dying soldiers and who tended their needs at a time when the British army cared little for their survival. Yet, on the other hand, there is a less popular but nevertheless realistic image of a "battle axe": a stern mistress, determined with a kind of merciless determination to force others to do her will—a ruthless organizer and taskmistress who would brook no opposition. It is a legend that lives on in hospitals today: the tradition of care for the sick, accompanied by an iron discipline.

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, CIRCA 1857

The irony is that both contradictory sides of Florence Nightingale's personality are true, which makes her a fascinating and complex character to study. Controversy still swirls around her skirts, and will continue to do so. It is now more than 150 years since Nightingale started her nursing career, and the Florence Nightingale Project is organizing publication of all correspondence of Florence Nightingale in 16 volumes. (sociology.uoguelph.ca/fnightingale) This is a daunting task, as Nightingale was a very voluminous correspondent, and, once it is completed, will not only make the task of assessing her more complicated, but it will also raise the danger that, in view of the great bulk of material, historians will be selective in their portrait, possibly choosing only whatever suits their thesis and ignoring contradictory material. This is always a problem for historians, and cannot be totally avoided, whenever more material exists than can be reasonably accessed. For those who want to visit a museum connected to Florence Nightingale, there is the Florence Nightingale Museum at 2 Lambeth Palace Road, London, SE1 7EW (www.florence-nightingale.co.uk), just over the river from the houses of Parliament.

The problem with the legend of the "Lady with the Lamp" is, not that there is no truth to it, but it is part of a much greater reality. Florence Nightingale did indeed stroke fevered brows and smooth pillows, and earn the hearts of many patients, but this was itself only a small part of a more complicated routine of dealing with people and circumstances. In order to survive a tough environment like Scutari (the British name for Ueskuedar, Turkey [anciently known as Chrysopolis—Ed.]), one had to have an iron will and a strong discipline.

Florence was no "shrinking violet"; she had these qualities in

spades, and this determination persisted long after she left Scutari, making Herculean efforts to reform the organizations that had made the charnel house of Scutari possible. Nevertheless, the gentle and romantic myth of the saintly "lady of the lamp" served a "politically correct" purpose of the time, by promoting a vision of male soldiers, ably and lovingly propped up by selfless female nurses to support the war effort. To present Florence as she was—a staunch and vitriolic critic of the system, moving heaven and earth to bring about political reform, stretching into the levers of power in British government and exposing the corruption and incompetence of the British army—was not a "user friendly" image. Indeed, since Florence, after her return from Scutari, showed no inclination to socialize or receive popular acclaim, this saintly model was not tested by meeting the real Nightingale.[1] Even today, the legend of the "lady of the lamp" persists in those who have not studied her career closely. For those who have, the impression gained is not quite so saintly. A woman, perhaps, of saintly intentions, yet a hard taskmistress.

One of her most ardent critics, Lytton Strachey, who wrote some of the most damaging comments about her, devotes considerable attention to her almost maniacal drive to accomplish reform. She emphasized human effort in getting things done, which she believed was part of the divine plan for her and humanity at large. Lytton Strachey waxes sarcastic about this. He is cynical of her religious devotion to God. He speaks of "a demon possessing her."[2] Speaking of Florence's mother, who moaned that "we have hatched a wild swan," he comments that "it was not a swan they had hatched; it was an eagle," and an eagle is a bird of prey.[3]

Later, speaking of her efforts after she returned from the Crimea, where she forced herself to work, he says: "Madness? Mad-possessed, perhaps she was. A demonic frenzy had settled upon her. As she lay upon her sofa, gasping, she devoured blue-books, dictated letters, and, in the intervals of her palpitations, cracked her febrile jokes."[4]

Nightingale's incredible "workaholism," which may have stemmed from a theology of "salvation by works," is further demonstrated by her efforts at creating and fostering army reform and health matters: "Her desire for work could now scarcely be distinguished from mania. At one moment, she was writing a 'last letter' to Sidney Herbert; at the next she was offering to go out to India to nurse the sufferers in the mutiny."[5] Her philosophy seemed to be "the world is out of joint, oh cursed spite/That ever I was born to set it right!" And she tried to set it right. She believed that only she could provide and drive and leadership to bring about reform and perhaps she was right, as few others could match her dedication and "workaholism." Strachey's parody of Nightingale's religious views takes the form of an observation that: "Miss Nightingale has got the Almighty too into her clutches, and that, if He is not careful, she will kill Him with overwork."[6] He is saying that she demanded God measure up to her requirements and, if not, He must be drilled into submission!

Strachey's claims of her "demon," though a parody, have this much truth in them: that a case could be made that her massive drive for reform and its consequent overwork, had an adverse effect on her health, and cast a great burden on those who worked with her. Indeed, her drive to demand all-out labor from Sidney Herbert in reform of the War Office (which in the end failed) may have led to his premature demise and the death of one of her assistants, Arthur Clough and to the action of Aunt Mai, her female aide, in leaving her.[7]

She did astonishing things by her persistence, but she paid a heavy price in terms of her own stress and strain and the draconian demands levied on her supporters. She evidently put the work above her comfort. She said: "If you think that my living the Robinson Crusoe life that I do is the effect of stoicism, there never was a greater mistake. I cannot live to work unless I give up all that makes life pleasant. I never said it was 'best for me.' All I said was, it was best for the work, or rather, that it is the only way in which the work can be done, with the present habits of people of my class."[8] She was "crucifying" herself for the work.

One can sympathize with her fellow workers: it is a hard thing to work with a female drill-sergeant, who will not brook opposition to her plans, and has no time to "sniff the daisies" while there was work to be done. There is a kind of analogy here with the nurse in a hospital who has to fit into with the demands of a matron, who has a multitude of labors to perform and needs iron discipline to do it. Such a person puts a premium on competency and obedience to orders to get the job done, as the most practical way to do things, but can make life a misery for those more sentimentally inclined, and less driven to perform, at least in that way. Paradoxically, one can sympathize with her aims while deploring some of her means.

However, an analysis carried out in a more modern setting shows nurses may "toughen up" to cope. Pines and Aronson examined nurses dealing with terminally ill patients.

The nurses started out with idealistic expectations of helping the patients. They gave the patients their deepest feelings, but received little in return. In order to cope, they developed calloused emotions to prevent the drain on their feelings, feeling guilty about the changes in themselves.[9] They could develop a kind of "plastic smile," looking crisp, cheerful and efficient, while feeling desolate inside. Maybe some nursing "idealism" has to go in the interests of survival.

Strachey, despite his cynicism, gave credit to Nightingale for her contribution, but his portrait was incomplete. Strachey's version is a condensed version of a much longer, complex, and fairer, view of Florence Nightingale in Sir Edward T. Cook's *The Life of Florence Nightingale*, 2 vols., 1913-14, New York, Macmillan, 1942.

Val Webb's portrait of Nightingale is more sympathetic, especially in terms of religious views, which she sees as the central motivation for Florence, even more than a passion for nursing. Webb's personification of Florence as a "feminist" may be out of place, in that she does not meet the criteria of many modern feminists. She habitually used the male pronoun to speak in terms of humanity ("he," "him" etc.), downplayed female suffrage as less immediate than some other concerns[10] and was just as capable of lambasting women as well as men in her diatribes. More so, since her wrath fell more often on women than men,[11] even though she sympathized with them in her book *Cassandra*, and she bitterly claimed that "my doctrines have taken no hold among women. Not one of my Crimean following learnt anything from me, or gave herself for one moment after she came home to carry out the lessons of that war or of those hospitals."[12] In this, she probably did less than justice to her fellow-workers,

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As a young woman, Florence Nightingale *had expressed her desire to study nursing. While her parents did not support Nightingale, she made a short first visit to Kaiserwerth in 1850, returning in 1851, when she stayed for three months. In 1853, Nightingale traveled to Paris and studied there with the nursing order of the Sisters of Charity. Returning to London, she worked as administrator and director of nurses at the Establishment for Gentlewomen During Illness, where she remained until a personal friend, Sir Sidney Herbert, secretary of war, called her into service during the Crimean War. After the war ended in 1856, Nightingale spent the next three years working to improve the care of military personnel. In June 1860, her school of nursing based on the Kaiserwerth model opened at St. Thomas's Hospital in London. Above, Nightingale tends to soldiers wounded during the Crimean War.*

but she was demanding that they take the same obsessive interest as herself, a gargantuan drive that benefited the world in general but was so hard on herself and others. Many of her comments on her own sex are so harsh that they seem to put into the shade any male misogynist.

However, it should be noticed that the "Nightingale Pledge" that many nurses take was not invented by Florence herself, but by Lystra Gretter, an instructor in nursing at the old Harper Hospital in Detroit, Michigan, and was first used in 1893. It is an adaptation of the Hippocratic Oath taken by physicians.[13] The merit of Webb's presentation is a detailed presentation of the thesis that Florence was a "radical theologian," whose religion was a criticism of existing orthodox religion, but embodied a spirit of genuine devotion to God. Toward the end of her life, Florence summed up her philosophy of religion:

> You say that mystical or spiritual religion is not enough for most people without outward form. And I say I can never remember a time when it was not a question of my life. Not so much for myself but for others. For myself, the mystical or spiritual religion as laid down by John's Gospel, however imperfectly I have lived up to it, was and is, enough. But the two thoughts which God has given me all my life have been . . . First, to infuse the mystical religion into the forms of others (always thinking they would show it forth much better than I), especially among women to make them the "handmaids of the Lord." Secondly, to give them an organization for their activity in which they could be trained to be the "handmaids of the Lord.". . . When, very many years ago, I planned a future, my one idea was not organizing a hospital but organizing a religion.

This drive to organize a religion did not motivate her to create a new religion, with herself as high priestess, such as Mary Baker Eddy created Christian Science. It took the form of an inward conviction rather than an organized or official church. Indeed, she was against official church bodies. This drive to build into her life and those of others, a mystical presence and, for

women, to make them "the handmaids of the Lord" is the motivation for Florence's actions and goes beyond the "lady with the lamp." If indeed she carried a lamp, she wanted a sacred lamp that would guide people to God. She wanted life to become, not belief in a Creed but in an indwelling presence of God, and this, she believed, would come about by challenging our ideas about "fitting in" to the ordinary state of life into which we were born. She believed that "we must alter the 'state of life,' (not conform to it) into which we are born, in order to bring about a 'kingdom of heaven.'"[14]

A conviction of this kind help explains the driving force of her labors. She believed in "the plan of Almighty Perfection to make us all perfect."[15] Her religious convictions impelled her to serve the poor and cater to their needs. And, as for nursing, the character of the nurse was to be judged against Christ, who "was the author of our profession. We honor Christ when we are good nurses." (Webb, 293) She believed that, as well as Christ being Savior, God's work required other "saviors," including herself, to advance society.[16]

Born of a well-to-do family, if she had had a different personality she might have obligingly fitted into the mold her parents had for her, in which Victorian young ladies sat about looking decorative, playing the piano, practicing needlework, marrying a handsome man and raising a family. Other women in her era were content with this, to "fit in" with Victorian era requirements. But Florence, named after the city in Italy, was of sterner stuff. She was born into a Unitarian family and, although she explored different religious convictions later, preserved the Unitarian emphasis on "deeds not creeds," retained a faith in God and believed that He had called her for a higher purpose, in 1837, when she was 17. She was willing to obey the Divine Call, but it was not at first clear what He wanted her to do. Seven years later, she decided He wanted her to work in hospitals.[17]

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Her family felt perturbed when Florence showed an inclination to be a nurse, because at that time, nursing was considered a low-status and disreputable occupation, and nurses in general had a reputation for "loose living," drunkenness, and poor training in medical skill. Despite this, Florence Nightingale felt "driven" to a nursing career. On the outside, she appeared to conform to the expectations of high society by carrying on "cultivated pursuits expected of gentlewomen" of those times, yet secretly she explored reports of medical commissions, sanitations, hospitals and homes. She eventually gave her mother and sister the slip and went off to work at the Kaiserwerth institution, where she worked for three months.

She was offered marriage to her courtier, Richard Monkton Milnes, and, despite an internal struggle (for she really found him attractive), she nevertheless decided not to marry him. If she had married him, and turned her energies into the domestic scene, the history of the world would have been different, but she made a "leap in the dark" and rejected him to follow a future of her own determination. She became the superintendent of a nursing home in Harley Street. But much bigger and more important things were ahead for her.

The Crimean War broke out in 1854, and the slaughters and terrible conditions of the military hospital at Scutari[18] began to be known in England. Florence's inclinations and prior training fitted her for the task but, as well, she had the backing of an influential friend, Sidney Herbert, at the War Office and in the British Cabinet, which was to prove decisive as she pressed for medical reforms. Thirty-eight nurses were sent, under the backing of Florence, to Constantinople (now Istanbul). They arrived at Scutari on November 4, 1854.[19] The hospital, already overcrowded, was swelled with the casualties of the battle of Balaclava, 10 days before, and the Battle of Inkerman, which followed the next day.

Wounded soldiers faced desperate conditions: few doctors, few beds, blankets and little clothing, inadequate food and medical supplies. The death rate was high.

It might have been expected that the overworked and overcrowded male staff who attended the wounded and dying would have welcomed the influx of female nurses yet they were, at first, regarded with suspicion and hostility. One reason was that Nightingale did not hesitate to condemn policies of the doctors and staff if she felt they were wrong, which did not add to her popularity. It says much for the courage and fortitude of Florence Nightingale and her nurses that they did not turn back at the magnitude of the task, but did all they could to assist and did not shirk their duty. Whereas government provided little assistance, Florence Nightingale received donations from Macdonald, of *The Times* newspaper, to pay for supplies.

Sidney Herbert, who had encouraged Nightingale to come over, had chosen her because of her strict authoritarian temperament and ability to impose obedience over her staff.[20] She may have been hard to work for, and one could pity her staff, but there is no questioning her dedication to the task, and no gainsaying the fact that she, at times, ploughed her own money as well as that of others into reforms such as the installation of boilers in which to wash clothes, and cooking utensils and "eating irons" supplied.[21]

Many of the soldiers adored Florence as a "ministering angel," and a side of her that was gentle and kind showed itself in caring for the sick, almost a maternal side in caring for the helpless, yet there was also another side of grim determination, of stern dedication to duty, by strict discipline, by bending others to her will.

She was not subservient to authority: when she felt that anyone, no matter how high his or her rank, was acting unjustly or shirked their duty, she was merciless in her criticism.[22] She even bullied Sidney Herbert, who fell out of favor in not having carried out her wishes in the manner demanded. But neither he, nor his successor in the War Office, Lord Panmure, seriously halted the juggernaut, Florence Nightingale. Public opinion backed Nightingale, and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert asked to see her and gave her royal approval.[23]

The "Augean Stables" at Scutari had been cleansed, not per-

fectly, but so well that, after six months work there was a distinct improvement. But while the medical needs of the men had improved, Nightingale decided to add to it reading rooms and recreation rooms, acting as if the men were valuable human beings, a viewpoint not generally agreed upon by the army.

As if this were not enough, Florence inspected hospitals in the Crimea, traveling in difficult and hazardous conditions to reach them. She stayed on in the Crimea until every soldier had left.[24] She returned to England in a blaze of glory. But the story did not end there. She stayed in England for more than half a century after the Crimean War, and despite being an invalid for most of that time, generated an incredible amount of work.

Florence is generally remembered, first for her work at Scutari and secondly, for her work in promoting nursing as a profession. However, the book by historical Revisionist Hugh Small questions the image of Nightingale as the dedicated angel of Scutari. He does not doubt her dedication to the task, but he maintains that, after she returned to England, she became convinced that she had followed the wrong policy and that the highest casualty rate in the Crimea was her own base hospital at Scutari. "Nightingale had not been running a hospital. She had been running a death camp."[25]

Nightingale at first believed that the casualty rate was high because the victims were "half dead" and because of factors such as bad food.[26] She had agreed with the assessment that commissioners John McNeill and Col. Tulloch had tried to push through Parliament, blaming the casualties on incompetence on the part of the officers and the failure to pass on food supplies close to hand.[27] The Board of Generals did a complete whitewash job on the accusations, finding the army officers innocent and passing the buck to civilians in the Treasury.[28] To add insult to injury, the four army officers blamed were promoted.[29] It was not the first time, nor the last, that an organization suppressed reform and maintained those in control.

The rejection of the McNeill & Tulloch report shocked Nightingale, but she was to be far more shocked by the suggestion, by Col. Tulloch's friend, Dr. William Farr, the statistician, that analysis of the deaths in the Crimea showed the fatality rate had mostly been due not to inadequate food, overwork or lack of shelter, but to bad hygiene.[30] Statistical analysis showed that Dr. Sutherland's Sanitary Commission had great success in reducing the death rate when they cleaned up the hospitals in the Crimea.[31]

Small admits that absolute proof of Farr's thesis was lacking,[32] but it convinced Nightingale, and she found it devastating, because, if true, it meant that her policy in Scutari had been wrong, and because she had paid little attention to hygiene, she had let many die needlessly. In fact, mortality at her Scutari hospital was higher than that elsewhere. Farr's statistical tables did not back Nightingale's belief that patients sent there were worse than others. In fact, patients with hardships no worse than those elsewhere still fared worse in Nightingale's hospital.[33] If statistical analyses had been done at the time of the Crimean War, these factors may have been brought out, but they were not.

Small suggests these revelations were traumatic to Nightingale, who felt traumatized by following nursing policies that ignored the key cause of mortality and so needlessly wasted lives. Despite the fact that this would discredit her, she pushed

Above, a detail from a woodcut *by W. Sheeres after J. H. Nicholson's* Scaling the Parapet of the Redan*, during the Crimean War, originally published in* The Illustrated Times *of September 29, 1855. It purports to show the assault of September 8, 1855. This glorious image of massed ranks of immaculately uniformed infantry charging the Redan is wholly fictional. On the 8th, the majority of the bare-headed, shabby and demoralized British troops refused to follow their officers into the Redan and turned and ran. The appearance of those who stayed to fight at Sebastopol was more like that depicted below.*

for a government investigation but the government was understandably reluctant to expose its own role in disastrous policies. Cross-examination of Sir John Hall, Principal Medical Officer at Scutari and his subordinate, Dr. Mouat, avoided the subject of whether they approved the sanitation in hospital buildings and failed to supply any documentary proof of having objected to it. They managed to squirm out of any responsibility and Sidney Herbert's government survived unscathed.[34] The cover-up, bigger than "Watergate," succeeded.

Most politicians, faced with a scandal, deny it, attempt to sweep it under the carpet, scapegoat or crush those who want to expose it. It is to the credit of Nightingale that she was willing to reveal the truth but political opposition to its release led to a compromise: Nightingale wrote a confidential report, claiming bad hygiene as the primary cause of death in Scutari, and circulating it to individuals on the understanding it would not be publicly released. But the trauma of knowing she was responsible for policies that had cost the lives of thousands of patients, according to Small, explains why she cut down involvement in nursing and kept her "guilty secret." However, she worked henceforth to compensate for her miscalculation.

Centuries ago, Socrates had closely questioned those who were supposed experts, and found they were not expert at all. The same might be said for Nightingale, who entered Scutari, chosen as an expert by Herbert's government, yet who proved to be not an expert on a major factor of mortality: hygiene, a factor she later emphasized for the rest of her long life.

Although she will always be remembered sentimentally as "the lady with the lamp," nevertheless her years in Scutari only occupied two out of her ninety years on earth. She actually accomplished much more than that, after her return to England.

Perhaps the full story of her accomplishments will never be known, since much of what she did was not made public. She worked through others to do most of her work. She did much for army reform. She forced the Government to establish a Royal Commission on the Health of the Army at home, and then to act on it. She showed a great interest in India and in 1859 instigated a Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India. She ended up with a "global outreach" to many foreign governments and countries. In 1863, she persuaded the Colonial Office to let her investigate the effect of European schools on native populations, collecting data from Australia, Ceylon, Natal, West Africa and British North America. She assisted on finalizing the Geneva Convention and Henri Dunant, publicly stated that: "though I am known as the founder of the Red Cross and the originator of the Convention of Geneva, it is to an Englishwoman that all the honor of that convention is due. What inspired me to go to Italy during the war of 1859 was the work of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Crimea."[35]

Although in these "politically correct" days it has been fashionable to highlight the work of a nursing rival, the black nurse, Mary Seagove, who did much good work as a nurse in the Crimea, and also established a hotel there to assist the soldiers, overall it can be said that Florence Nightingale's influence worldwide has been much greater.

In assessing Florence's personality, and the drive that made her what she was, she may have been the kind of personality now coming to be known by some psychologists, as the "Highly Sensitive Person" (HSP) highlighted by Elaine Aron in her book, *The Highly Sensitive Person*, New York, Broadway Books, 1997.

This type of personality was a minority group in society in Victorian society and remains a minority group now. Although Florence had problems fitting into the mold of Victorian society, if she was an HSP by nature, she may still have had many problems in many societies nowadays. If this is so, Val Webb's emphasis on her problem accepting Victorian mores may be only part of the story.

An HSP is a person with a more strongly developed sensitivity than normal or average, and because of this extra sensitivity can feel things more deeply and understand things at a deeper, more intense level than ordinary people. This intensity can lead to a state of "overwhelm" because of overstimulation.

HSPs, being different than the ordinary person, are frequently misunderstood and unappreciated, being condemned as "too sensitive" or even "neurotic." One writer calls it a neurotic trait[36] but sees it as a sign that its owner has superior actual or potential abilities. More recent interpretations see it as a minority personality trait that is frequently misunderstood.

Psychiatrists have often emphasized the "need" for patients to "fit in" to work situations and condemned them if they don't, yet this advice is useless and harmful to those who have an HSP tendency as they cannot "fit in" to the ordinary workplace without much adjustment. Because of this, they may feel "odd" or "strange" compared to others. They are not tough or outgoing like most ordinary people. They "march to the beat of a different drummer" and need a job that fits their personality. They may spend years before they find their true vocation in which they can feel fulfilled. Conventional jobs and conventional families, mostly run by non-HSPs, cannot satisfy them. They are frequently highly moral individuals, who need a cause, or even a succession of causes, to devote their lives to. They are often very spiritually motivated, although it may not be in conventional religion.

It is possible that Florence Nightingale was an HSP and that this may help explain her personality and developments. Her family, especially her mother and sister, could not understand why she could not "fit in" to family expectations. She never could, being of an inherently different nature. She agonized about this: "[W]hy, oh my God, cannot I be satisfied with the life that satisfies so many people?"[37] She was intellectually very capable; her father taught her Greek, Latin and mathematics; she was very quick at learning foreign languages.[38] Her Greek was good enough to assist the Oxford don, Jowett, later in life, to translate Plato.

Yet this did not satisfy her yearning for a life goal, which her family could not understand. Her objection to "frittering time away on useless trifles"[39] was a useless diversion from her real purpose in life.

In 1849, when it seemed she was "steered" into the nursing arena, she received a second call from God after she rejected an offer of marriage from Richard Monckton Milne. She found it hard to escape from family problems. When she nursed her soldiers, she reflected bitterly that she had expended on them more motherly love in a week than her mother had expended on her in 37 years.[40] But perhaps it is true, that she took on "mothering the whole world"[41] since she ended up with a "global outreach"

of reform in countries around the world.

Although her retirement to the life of an invalid after Scutari may have been partly the result of illness, it could also have been a means to achieve the solitary and dedicated devotion to a life cause, without interruption and without family or "office politics."[42] A "loner" by nature, it suited her temperament.

Florence Nightingale had an extraordinarily complex life, one that is difficult to sum up. Although she was more than just the "lady with the lamp" and contributed to more than just nursing, having assisted in sanitation, poor law reform, and many issues of social reform, to mention just a few of her concerns, nevertheless her role as "radical theologian" may be less secure.

A part of her theology seems to be a kind of faith in human perfectibility, the kind of perfectibility that received a mighty blow after World War I, labeled "the war to end all wars" was followed by other wars, including World War II.

One example of this neglect is that information on the cure of scurvy was available long before it was acted on. As early as 1593, Sir Richard Hawkins spelled out oranges and lemons as cures for scurvy. In 1601, Capt. James Lancaster prevented scurvy on board his ships, using lemon juice.

James Woodall, the "father of naval hygiene," published *The Surgeon's Mate* in 1636 stating that scurvy could be prevented by fresh vegetables and the use of lemons and oranges.

This was 111 years before Lind's famous experiment on the *Salisbury* in 1747 and 159 years before lemon juice was made requisite in the British navy. Louis H. Roddis, writing in *A Short History of Nautical Medicine*, says: "[I]t is estimated that 5,000 lives a year were needlessly lost from scurvy during this period: a total of nearly 800,000. In the 200 years from 1600 to 1800 nearly 1 million men died of an easily preventable disease. There are in the whole of human history few more notable examples of official indifference and stupidity producing such disastrous consequence to human life."[43]

But that was not the only example of medical stupidity. In the 19th century, Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis was a Hungarian doctor in Vienna, who noticed that doctors would go straight from treating cadavers to dealing with patients, without washing their hands. He wrote a book to show that patient mortality would drop if doctors only washed their hands, and the medical profession rejected it.

In 1865 he had a mental breakdown and was sent to a mental asylum, where he died. That same year Joseph Lister began spraying a carbolic acid solution during surgery that lowered mortality rates. He conceded: "[W]ithout Semmelweis, my achievements would be nothing," a posthumous tribute that availed Semmelweis nothing.[44]

Closer to home, Florence Nightingale had an example of medical incompetence in London. Cholera epidemics hit London during the 19th century, leaving tens of thousands dead. However, a Dr. John Snow noticed that a pump in Broad Street used by many people was contaminated by sewage-laden water, which he was convinced was a cause of cholera. He took a sample of polluted water to the Board of Guardians of St. James's Parish, who agreed to remove the pump handle, whereupon the death rate from cholera fell. However, the marketers of the water, the Vauxhall Water Company and the Board of Health, rejected his claim that the contaminated waters contributed to cholera. "After careful enquiry," the report ended, "we see no reason to adopt this belief."

A magazine, *The Builder,* reported later that "even in Broad Street, it would appear that little has been done in St. Anne's Place and Anne's-Court, the open cesspools are still to be seen; in the court, as far as we could learn, no change has been made; so that here, in spite of the late numerous deaths, we have all the materials for fresh epidemic."[45]

They had learned nothing.[46]

Cadbury says: "Despite two decades of research and experimentation, Dr. John Snow had failed to convince those around him that it was not smell, but water, which was a potential killer. For just over a 20-year period, he had watched, powerless to save lives, as cholera returned again and again to terrorize the population, leaving over 30,000 dead. . . . Snow died of a stroke, aged only 45. With no one to grieve for him and his seemingly wasted lifetime's work, all the excitement and wonder at solving the secrets of cholera's power were buried in careful plans in the debris of his work."[47]

In the 19th century, Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, a Hungarian doctor in Vienna, noticed that doctors would go straight from treating cadavers to dealing with patients, without washing their hands.

The statistician, Farr, who assisted Nightingale, finally had to admit, long afterward, that his earlier opposition to Dr. Snow had been misguided, and that cholera was waterborne and not the product of miasma. It is not known if this revelation made him as "thunderstruck" as the news conveyed to Nightingale that her work at Scutari had ignored the key role of hygiene and sanitation, which Small claims made Florence "conscience stricken."

Nevertheless, the case was that "the key evidence had been in place since 1849 but went unrecognized by an establishment blinded by their own beliefs. Now, years after his death, Snow had at last been vindicated. Had he been taken seriously during his lifetime, many thousands of lives might have been saved: included another 5,595 in this latest epidemic."[48]

It is estimated that the builder of the massive sewage systems in London, Joseph Bazalgette, "had almost certainly saved more lives than any other single Victorian."[49] He got public recognition for his work, while Dr. Snow was dumped and dishonored. It may be that Bazalgette saved more lives than the doctors and nurses combined in halting the serious spread of London diseases.

It is not clear the extent to which Nightingale knew about these lethal "mistakes" by the medical profession, which pose a problem for her thesis that humanity will progressively learn God's laws and improve health by experience. It is uncertain that she would approve the rise in our days of a "medical-industrial complex" where drug companies have hijacked medical

treatment,[50] and where her dream of fostering nursing at home (her goal in *Notes on Nursing*) has had little implementation.

There seems some disagreement about whether or not she accepted the "germ theory." Her comments in *Notes for Nursing* (1860) suggest that she understood the basis for what became the germ theory and attacked it 17 years before Pasteur claimed it as his own, although he plagiarized it from Antoine Bechamp and presented it in a simplified and inadequate form.

Speaking of "infection," Florence Nightingale says (with a side note saying that "diseases are not individuals arranged in classes like cats and dogs, but conditions growing out of one another"):

> Is it not living in a continual mistake to look upon diseases, as we do now, as separate entities, which must exist, like cats and dogs? Instead of looking upon them as conditions, like a dirty and a clean condition, and just as much under our own control; or rather as the reactions of kindly nature, against the conditions in which we have placed ourselves. I was brought up, both by scientific men and ignorant women, distinctly to believe that smallpox, for instance, was a thing of which there was once a first specimen in the world, which went on propagating itself, in a perpetual chain of descent, just as much as that there was a first dog (or a first pair of dogs) and that smallpox would not begin itself any more than a new dog would begin without their having been a parent dog.
>
> Since then I have seen with my eyes and smelt with my nose smallpox growing up in first specimens, either in close rooms, or in overcrowded wards, where it could not by any possibility have been "caught," but must have begun. Nay, more, I have seen diseases begin, grow up, and pass into one another. Now, dogs do not pass into cats.
>
> I have seen, for instance, with a little overcrowding, fever grow up; and with a little more, typhoid fever; and with a little more, typhus, and all in the same ward or hut.
>
> Would it not be far better, truer and more practical, if we looked upon disease in this light? For diseases, as all experiences show, are adjectives, not noun substantives.[51]

Florence is also said to have stated: "the specific disease doctrine is the grand refuge of weak, uncultured, unstable minds, such as now rule in the medical profession. There are no specific diseases: there are specific disease-conditions."[52]

Ethel Douglas Hume's book shows that Pasteur not only plagiarized from Antoine Bechamp, he distorted it by introducing a "germ theory" which requires individual germs for individual diseases, whereas Antoine Bechamp showed that the germ theory is false, and that illness was practically always due to errors of diet or manners of living, the germs being present as scavengers of dead and waste tissues and foods and not as the cause of the disease. Bechamp found that microzymas rather than cells were the elementary units of life, and were in fact the builders of cell tissues. He concluded that bacteria are an outgrowth or evolutionary form of "microzymas" that occur when disease tissues must be broken down. He noted that these living entities were necessary for cells to be repaired. He concluded that if we live correctly, these bacteria are useful and friendly.

Bechamp warns against the dangers of vaccination, introducing foreign bodies into the blood.

Based on the comments of Florence Nightingale on the "germ theory," E. Douglas Hume claims that: "in place of the modern system of treating that phantom shape, a disease-entity, and trying to quell it by every form of injection, scientific procedure on Bechamp's lines will be to treat the patient, studying his personal idiosyncrasies,"[53] which suggests something closer to naturopathy than allopathy. If that is a correct view of health, then Florence Nightingale was correct to reject the "germ theory," yet Pasteur won out over his rival, Bechamp, yet this, of course, is a controversial interpretation. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

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[7] *Ibid.,*165.
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[11] Vicinus, Martha & Nergaard, Bea, *Ever Yours, Florence Nightingale: Selected Letters*, London, Virago, 1984, 164.
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[13] Mentioned www.countryjoe.com/nightingale/pledge.htm. See also *A Short History of Nursing*, by Lavainia Dock & Isabel Stewart, Appendix IV.
[14] *Ibid.,* 288-89.
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[19] Strachey, 127.
[20] Small, 18.
[21] Strachey, 134-35.
[22] *Ibid.,* 139.
[23] *Ibid.,* 140.
[24] *Ibid.,* 143.
[25] Small, 88.
[26] *Ibid.,* 95.
[27] *Ibid.,* 56.
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[29] *Ibid.,* 68.
[30] *Ibid.,* 88.
[31] *Ibid.,* 92.
[32] *Ibid.,* 95.
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[34] *Ibid.,* 102-3.
[35] Webb, 270.
[36] Bisch, Louis, *Be Glad You're Neurotic*, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1946.
[37] Webb, Preface, XV.
[38] *Ibid.,* 9.
[39] *Ibid.,* 25.
[40] *Ibid.,* 162.
[41] *Ibid.,* 165.
[42] *Ibid.,* 159.
[43] Item on scurvy in http:www.riparia.org/scurvy_hx.html.
[44] From www.uh.edu/engines/epi622.htm: see also Risse, G.B. Semmelweis, Ignaz Phillip, *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, NY, Scribner, 1970-1980.
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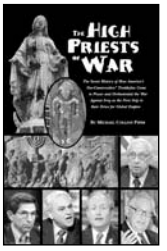

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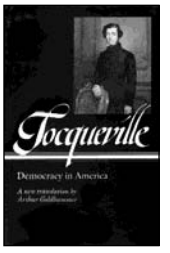

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